FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN CALLS FOR AUSTERITY, 'CONCERTED EFFORT'

PY152114 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1947 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Oct (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today emphasized the need for austerity and a concerted effort by all sectors, especially businessmen, to speedily achieve development in Argentina, and he committed the government to austerity in that task. Opening the Buenos Aires central market, President Alfonsin denied that austerity implies a drop in real salaries, and stated that we have replied to those who wanted to convince us on this point that to talk about austerity in Argentina for the working sectors is equivalent to talking about hunger.

In his speech, Alfonsin noted that there are other types of austerity besides the official one to overcome inflation, stating that we need austerity on the part of businessman and whatever is related to the way of living, habits and customs to find a way to increase investments in other than luxury items in today's Argentina. Luxury items seem to be an effrontery vis-a-vis the overall poverty which is plaguing the Argentines.

Alfonsin added: Therefore, at the government level we need to cut back on all superfluous expenses; there should be real austerity on the part of every government official. In business, austerity is needed to save and we must pour these savings into investments that permit the development of our economy. "And we need work and effort by all the Argentine people so that we may speedily have the Argentine dream come true, that is, to proclaim some day that the Argentine plight has come to an end and that Argentina has entered the sphere of the industrialized nations," Alfonsin stressed.

Alfonsin gave assurances on the government's official austerity so that everyone, from the president of the Republic down to the councilman of the smallest town, is committed in such a manner that everyone sets an example on how public assets are administered, not only from the ethical point of view but also taking into account the prudence and detail needed to administer public assets.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ALLEGED FALKLANDS ACCORD

PY160029 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The Argentine Foreign Ministry has refuted a news report on an alleged Argentine-UK agreement on the Malvinas issue. The report, now refuted, by San Martin Palace, indicated that Great Britain would possibly return the islands to Argentina in 1990 after which responsibility for defending the area would be shared by Argentina, Great Britain, and the United States. The news report also mentioned possible negotiations within the above-mentioned framework and claimed that the solution had been proposed by Switzerland.

The Foreign Ministry refuted this information and recalled that Argentina and Great Britain have not discussed the Malvinas issue since July this year when a joint British-Argentine meeting failed in Bern.

Despite all this, slight signs of relaxation can be seen in the relations between the two countries after the southern conflict. During Aflonsin's visit to France, the president of the British Liberal Party, David Steel, will ask Alfonsin for a meeting to discuss immediate measures for a swift solution to the Malvinas problem. Another item which is considered very encouraging is the swiftness with which visas have been granted to British journalists wishing to visit Argentina. Furthermore, we must recall that the Argentine Government will soon lift the restrictions on British assets in Argentina which have been in effect since the Malvinas war, an announcement which Alfonsin is expected to make while visiting France.

FRG COULD MEDIATE IN FALKLANDS CONFLICT

PY151729 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The possibility of the FRG mediating in the Argenine-British conflict over the Malvinas is being discussed. The liberal party, which is led by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, will study the possibility of the FRG mediating between the two countries. Helmut Schaefer, a liberal deputy, has announced in Bonn that he arranged a meeting recently in Panama between the Argentine vice president and the British Labor Party leader. Schaefer attended a meeting on peace in Central America held in Managua under the sponsorship of the Liberal International.

OPPOSITION LEADERS CRITICIZE BEAGLE ACCORD

PY160251 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2207 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Oct (DYN) -- In a joint statement issued today, a group of leaders of several political parties stated that as a result of the agreement announced with Chile on the Beagle Channel, Chile will "make good use of the advantages obtained to complete its strategic plans while we, on our part, dismantle our Armed Forces and suspend the development programs for nuclear technology." They also urged "maintaining the stand taken by canceling the British award." [British arbitration award in 19th century]

The statement is signed by Peronist leaders Humberto Martiarena, Pedro Arrighi, Vicente Leonidas Saadi, Miguel Unamuno, Edgar Sa, Alberto Fonrouge, Esther Fadul de [name indistinct], and Ruben [name indistinct]; nationalist leaders Marcelo Sanchez Sorondo, Raul Puigbo, Ricardo Paz, Sergio Ceron, Gerardo Palacios (Hardy), and Adolfo Silenzi de (Stagni); Christian Democratic leaders Salvador Busacca and Jorge Guelco; popular Leftist Front National Board leader Jorge Abelardo Ramos; historians and jurists Armando Alonso Pineiro, Enrique Pavon Pereyra, Emilio Norbiere, and Alfredo Rizzo Romano; former Tucuman Province Governor Carlos Imbaud; former Ambassador Francisco Jose Figuerola; and conservative leaders Alejandro Herrera, Enrique Gilardi Novaro, Hugo Esteva, and Camilo Rodriguez Berrutti, among others.

The statement asserts that "to accept the advance of Chile over our southern territories because of the argument that Chilean expansion has been tolerated and in some instances promoted by the indulgent Argentine neglect means to deliberately maintain the attitude of faulty negligence and to excuse ourselves a priori from the need to react to new events." It is also stated that "the haste to reach a settlement, any kind of settlement, which the Argentine Government has shown, has weakened our negotiating capacity and has strengthened the Chilean stand, inducing it to make even more advantageous claims when its diplomats realized that that haste was prompted by thoughts of domestic politics, along with a sort of overzealous local pacifism."

NEGOTIATING POSITION WITH U.S. BANKERS REPORTED

PY160301 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0145 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Oct (NA) -- According to reliable sources, some of the points that Argentine negotiators will propose to the bankers committee, which is made up of officials from 11 banks that represent all the creditor banks, refer to capitalization of interest for the next 3 years and to refinancing all financial obligations falling due in the last quarter of 1984 and throughout 1985.

The negotiators will also request new loans of $5.2 billion in order to meet the obligations falling due during the 15-month period mentioned above, that is, the period during which the letter of intent Argentina submitted to the IMF will be in force. The Argentine proposal includes an interest rate of 1 plus 7/16 points over the (London Interbank Offered Rate).

The meeting was scheduled to begin in New York today, but it was postponed until tomorrow in view of the absence of several members of the 11-bank committee.

LABOR UNIONS TO PROPOSE SALARY INCREASE

PY161206 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2325 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Oct (NA) -- The General Confederation of Labor [CGT] today instructed its member unions to jointly propose to their respective employers the need to establish a salary adjustment on the basis of a 28,000-peso minimum salary. This decision was made today at a meeting of the CGT board of directors, which also invited all member organizations to join the official act on 17 October [Peronist Loyalty Day].

DATA FROM RECOVERED STOLEN FILES REVEALED

PY152032 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 15 Oct 84 p 7

[Text] Rosario (NA-DYN) -- The "noms de guerre" of many of those involved in the "dirty war" against alleged left-wing terrorism in Rosario were revealed yesterday by Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH) members. In a press conference, the APDH said a list of names and personal information was included with documentation -- prepared by the now disbanded National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons -- which was stolen from the local courts building last Monday.

The APDH said that among the documentation stolen, which mysteriously reappeared on October 11, was a "task agenda" with the names, aliases, and in some cases photographs of persons implicated in the "dirty war" excesses. Among those appearing in the agenda as the local dirty war commanders are former Rosario Police Chief Agustin Feced, Major Fernando Sorio, and Raul Guzman Alfaro, the APDH said. The APDH also revealed the names of dozens of alleged civilian and military collaborators.

The APDH reported as well that several members had received threats from a group calling itself the "Committee of National Antisubversive Struggle." The threats started last January and are apparently related to the investigation of Feced for alleged human rights abuses, it added.

A conflict over legal jurisdiction of the case arose yesterday as well, as the APDH called for the federal courts to take over the robbery investigation while provincial Judge Ernesto Navarro, currently in charge of the case, argued in a statement that the case should be kept in the provincial sphere. Navarro in the statement also praised the investigative work being performed by Rosario Police Chief Jorge Barrionuevo.

CAMPESINO AFFAIRS MINISTER PLANS TO RESIGN

PY081812 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Oct 84

[Excerpt] In a statement he made to Radio Panamericana, Agriculture, Livestock, and Campesino Affairs Minister Julio Quintin Mendoza said that he will irrevocably resign because the campesino leaders are hindering his activities. Mendoza charged the campesino leaders with using the campesinos to seek personal gain.

LA PAZ MAYOR COMPLAINS OF SHORTAGES; RESIGNS

PY122024 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] When asked about the basic commodity shortage in La Paz market places, La Paz Mayor Colonel Eulogio Marquez said that he cannot work miracles. Beef is one of the items in short supply because the Beni cattle breeders have not reached an agreement on meat prices.

Col Marquez also said that there has been no bread supply in recent days because bakers are not receiving flour from the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Neither the minister nor the under secretary of industry and trade have yet been designated.

The mayor also reported that he has handed in his irrevocable resignation because of his health and because officials have not cooperated with him.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS DECIDE TO LEAVE GOVERNMENT

PY151351 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The national conference of Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leaders, headed by Luis Ossio Sanjines, has confirmed the party's decision to leave the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] government headed by President Hernan Siles Zuazo. In a resolution, PDC national leaders reasserted that the party will defend the Bolivian democratic process.

Disagreements between the Bolivian Communist Party [PCB] and the PDC forced the latter to leave the UDP government, since PDC grassroots identify themselves with conservative, democratic, and progressive guidelines.

INTERIOR MINISTER SAYS SITUATION NORMAL

PY151352 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has categorically stated that the situation in the country is completely normal. The interior minister, who made this statement Sunday morning, also said that Rafael Otazo, former chairman of the National Anti-Drug Trafficking Commission, had never been arrested by any Interior Ministry security forces.

TELAM: SILES NEW TERM BEGINS WITH MANY PROBLEMS

PY160127 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2101 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] La Paz, 15 Oct (TELAM) -- President Hernan Siles Zuazo is having to cope with a very difficult situation at the beginning of his third year as the Bolivian chief executive. The fact that the Christian Democratic Party [PDS] has confirmed its withdrawal from the ruling coalition is a disturbing element, along with the yet to be completed reshuffling of the military high command and the recurrent pressure of the union leaders who want the government to change the direction of its economic policy.

The PDC has based its decision to leave the ruling coalition on its unwillingness to continue sharing government responsibilities with the other coalition member, the Communist Party, and the decision of the chief executive to take the important Finance Ministry out of the hands of the PDC, according to the latter's official communique.

In addition to the information disclosed in the above-mentioned communique, PDC leader Felix Vargas announced that the party will change its registration at the Electoral College so as not to be part of the ruling Democratic and Popular Unity (UDP) ticket for the municipal elections.

Siles Zuazo, who was already under extreme pressure from military ranks demanding the enforcement of military regulations according to which the high military command cannot remain in office for more than 2 years, as is the case with General Alfredo Villaroel, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and with General Simon Sejas, commander in chief of the Army, was suddenly forced to cope with a new problem: the setting up of a new cabinet with vancancies in the Ministries of Finance, Industries and Commerce, Integration and Livestock and Campesino Affairs. The chief executive was hoping to fill these vacancies with people from the PDC.

The military issue is a very strong irritant and sources close to the Armed Forces believe that unrest could get worse if a solution is not found soon. The president has attempted to extend, at least until December, Villarroel's and Sejas' terms in office but this met with strong opposition in certain military circles, especially in the case of the commander in chief of the Army who is being severely criticized by some of his comrades who want his immediate ouster.

The government has yet another weak spot, the target of harsh criticisms from labor leaders. The core of the issue is the economic policy, and the powerful Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) has been threatening to switch from words to action and implement strong-arm techniques aimed at compelling the government to put into operation the economic plan which the COB leadership had submitted, instead of the drastic preventive measures drafted by the members of the economic team who have just resigned.

In sum, Siles Zuazo is under extreme pressure and urgent political, labor and military solutions are required. Undoubtedly, the crossroads facing him are hardly pleasant. The solutions to the current problems, in addition to being pressing, will be hard to come by.

RUMORS ON DISAPPEARANCE OF SAUDI GENERAL

Reportedly Kidnapped

PY152238 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2139 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Oct (EFE) -- Saudi General Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Khalifah, is in perfect health according to his alleged kidnappers who made a second telephone call to the local daily JORNAL DO BRASIL today. According to what one of the editors of this newspaper told EFE, the same anonymous voice which made the first call and had claimed to belong to the Jewish Defense League, threatened to execute the Saudi general unless the Brazilian Government was prepared to repeal the accord to manufacture weapons for Saudi Arabia. The kidnappers, who belong to this extreme right-wing political group led by Meir Kahane said that they will wait for the government's answer until 1700 local time (2100 GMT) tomorrow.

Rio de Janeiro federal and military police have yet to confirm the kidnapping of the Saudi general who vanished on 11 October from the Caesar Park Hotel in the residential Ipanema neighborhood. Al-Khalifah, top adviser to Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, was carrying a suitcase with his personal belongings and his passport when he left the hotel, the police reported.

[Brasilia Domestic Service in Portugese at 2200 GMT on 15 October reports the following: "Brazilian Foreign Ministry spokesman Bernardo Pericas today said that no information is available up to now about the whereabouts or reasons for the disappearance of Saudi Gen Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Khalifah. The spokesman also said that he does not believe that the incident will have negative effects on the negotiations held with visiting Saudi Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, who visited Brazil last week, during which an accord on military-industrial cooperation was signed by the two countries."]

May Have Flown to Europe

PY161204 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 100 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Saudi General Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Khalifah is still missing. There are no clues, only theories. It is now believed that he has traveled to London or Paris, based on a report by a female employee of a tourist agency who said that he had approached the agency's counter to ask for flight schedules. All passenger lists have been checked, but without success.

There are other rumors. A news agency has received a telephone call saying that the Saudi general has been kidnapped and that he will be executed if the weapons sales agreement between Brazil and Saudi Arabia is not canceled by 1500 today. The caller said he was speaking on behalf of the Jewish Defense League. This league does not exist and has never existed in Brazil, the president of the Rio de Janeiro Israeli Federation has stated.

Disappearance Seen as 'Maneuver'

PY160226 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portugese 0200 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Brigadier General (Glen de Pineiro), head of the Army Social Communications Center, has indicated that the disappearance of Saudi General Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Khalifah is a matter for the Rio de Janeiro Police Department.

Meanwhile, several Army officers have expressed their opinion that the whole affair was strange, and admitted the possibility that a political maneuver of some international group could be behind the disappearance of the general. The aim, they said, would be to prevent negotiations related to the sale of Brazilian-made arms to Saudi Arabia.

WORKERS PARTY GAINS SUPPORT DESPITE 'INTERNAL CRISIS'

PY160150 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] A severe conflict is shaking the Workers Party (PT). It is the party that is gaining ground faster throughout Brazil but at the same time it is having to cope with a bad internal crisis arising from its presidential succession. In the opinion of journalist Clovis Rossi, the disagreement on whether to participate in the Electoral College could force some of the PT congressmen to leave the party.

According to a survey which FOLHA conducted in Sao Paulo, the PT ranks second among the 41.2 percent of the city's population polled who had definite political views. The survey showed that the PT has the support of 26.9 percent of those polled, behind the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], (47.6 percent), and ahead of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] (19.9 percent), the Brazilian Labor Party [PTB] (3.6 percent), and the Democratic Labor Party [PDT] (2 percent).

OBSERVATORIES JOIN NUCLEAR DETECTION NETWORK

PY151452 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2233 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 14 Oct (EFE) -- As of Monday, Brazil will join a nuclear explosions detection network to comply with the regulations of the future intercontinental treaty that will ban nuclear tests.

An agreement on the establishment of a network of sensors for the detection of nuclear explosions was reached at the Geneva Nuclear Disarmament Conference, of which Brazil is a member. The sensors system is coordinated by the Global Telecommunications System, which connects to a vast network of seismology observatories that will begin operating between 15 October and 15 December.

Brazil will join this international network through the National Observatory in Brasilia, the Caico Observatory in Rio Grande do Norte, and the Valinho Observatory in Sao Paulo.

NUCLEAR ENERGY AGREEMENT WITH BRAZIL APPROVED

PA110435 Paris AFP in Spanish 2331 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota, 9 Oct (AFP) -- President Belisario Betancur today signed a law approving a cooperation agreement between Colombia and Brazil on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. The agreement, signed in Bogota on 12 March 1981, stresses the fundamental importance that both governments place on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful ends, not only as a source of energy in itself, but as a catalyst in scientific and technological development of their countries. Also mentioned is the "need to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons through nondiscriminatory measures that would make possible a general and complete nuclear disarmament under strict international control."
The cooperation detailed in the agreement covers the areas of exploration, extraction, and processing of mineral uranium, as well as the production of its compounds. The two countries will also prepare projects, construct and operate reactors and other nuclear installations, train technicians, and exchange information and technology.

BOMBS EXPLODE AT MEDELLIN UNIVERSITY

PA112228 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Medellin — Two fairly strong bombs exploded today inside the (Jaime Lusacha) Polytechnic Institute of Colombia. According to initial estimates, damage of over half a million pesos resulted. Intelligence services said that an unidentified group placed the bombs inside the educational center's restrooms. They exploded when the students were in the classrooms, creating chaos. The explosion of the two bombs broke windows and destroyed part of the library, but did not cause any injuries. Units of the police ordinance squad inspected the installations but did not find any other bombs.

Meanwhile, incidents took place on the University of Antioquia's campus when a group of troublemakers set off an explosive and stoned several buses. According to the authorities, more than 100 hooded individuals and students from that center of higher learning were involved in serious incidents, but they were quickly brought under control by members of the National Police anti-riot squads. It was learned that more than 10 vehicles, mostly unsubsidized public transportation buses, were stoned by the troublemakers. Police patrols are currently keeping public order, and according to reports from the authorities, measures to prevent other similar incidents are under consideration.

RESULTS OF ANTI-DRUG OPERATIONS REPORTED

PA110017 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Bogota -- Deputy Justice Minister Nazly Lozano Eljure today asserted that the results of the anti-drug struggle are satisfactory and revealed that, so far this year, nearly 34 tons of cocaine have been confiscated, and 147 laboratories and many marijuana plantations have been destroyed. The official talked with journalists who came to Narino Palace after the ministers' council meeting and referred to the recent evaluation of the agreement between Colombia and Venezuela to fight drug trafficking.
The minister said that a proposal was presented during the meeting to create an organization to review the reports presented by committees installed throughout the joint border area. So far, there is no organization charged with following up the committees' activities.

She said that the results of the joint Colombian-Venezuelan activities have been positive and recalled the work carried out during December regarding the marijuana plantations located in the Perija region. Asked about the existence of poppy plantations in Colombia, she said that 12,000 plants were discovered and destroyed in San Jose del Guaviare, adding that atmospheric conditions and the local climate do not allow for the continuous harvesting of this plant.

IMPASSE BETWEEN PRESIDENT, CONGRESS CONTINUES

PA131526 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2029 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Quito, 12 Oct (DPA) -- A tense atmosphere prevailed today in Ecuador following the virtual failure of the efforts at mediation for holding a direct dialogue between the executive branch and congress as a last resort to overcome the serious political crisis. The current situation is that of a "semidictatorship," according to the acting president of congress, Carlos Feraud Blum.

The irregular juridical situation began last Monday with the executive branch's intervention in the Supreme Court of Justice. Police units continue to surround the Palace of Justice.

Today, af-er 1 week of intense efforts, attempts at mediation between the two parties in the conflict were practically over as a result of the failure of all initiatives to arranging a meeting between the president of the Republic, Leon Febres Cordero, and the president of congress, Raul Baca Carbo. The intransigence of the two parties in the conflict was the cause of the failure of the mediation efforts, which had been carried out mainly by the provincial and municipal authorities. Both the executive branch and congress have stated that the Supreme Court issue would not be subject to negotiation in the proposed Febres Cordero-Baca Carbo meeting. With this announcement, the possibility of a dialogue has virtually disappeared.

The Ecuadoran political crisis began when the executive branch did not recognize the Supreme Court of Justice and declared that its election was invalid. The election had been won by the left-center opposition, which controls Congress with 37 deputies as opposed to the 29 belonging to the rightist parties supporting the government.

Government spokesmen today affirmed that "the situation has not changed" as a result of the statement of the president of the 1979 court, Carlos Pozo, recognizing that its functions had ceased and that the legally valid court is the one chosen by congress on 2 October. "That is a personal opinion," said President Febres Cordero and his government (interior) minister, Luis Robles.

Furthermore, today the president again rejected charges that he intends to create the appropriate conditions for a self-imposed coup d'etat, as has been repeatedly claimed by the opposition. He also reiterated his willingness to hold a dialogue, but stated that the government will not withdraw its recognition of the 1979 court, "which continues to function because it has not been legally replaced."

Today congress, through its acting president, also reiterated its willingness to hold a dialogue, but noted that an understanding can only become possible "when the government's use of force and dictatorial actions cease." Congress reiterated that the executive branch must respect the independence of the branches of government as an indispensable prerequisite for overcoming the "partially de facto" government situation existing in Ecuador.

The virtual disappearance of possibility of a dialogue immediately resulted in the hardening of the respective positions. Thus, the court supported by the executive branch today elected Agustin Freire Potes as its new president as evidence of its intention to continue demanding its legitimacy.

In congress, meanwhile, opposition leaders confirmed that they will begin political proceedings against the government minister for having ordered the armed occupation of the Palace of Justice. They also charged that paramilitary groups backed by the government are operating in Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city.

Last week, Guayaquil was the scene of violent street demonstrations that left three dead and a dozen wounded. The government and the opposition have accused each other of provoking the incidents.

After the disappearance of any possibility of a direct dialogue, tension has reappeared in the country, brought on by the continued existence of an irregular legal situation and fears that events may again result in violence in the coming days.

DEBT SERVICING MAKES UP 23 PERCENT OF BUDGET

PA142345 Paris AFP in Spanish 1527 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Quito, 14 Oct (AFP) -- Ecuador has allocated 23 percent of its fiscal year 1985 national budget for servicing its huge foreign debt, according to the pro forma budget that the executive branch has submitted for the approval of the national congress in accordance with the law.

The current government has allocated 32,386,400,000,000 sucres ($478.8 million) for servicing the debt, which is 54 percent more than was allocated in the 1984 budget. However, the $480 million will not be enough to pay even the interest, if Ecuador is successful in obtaining the refinancing that it seeks and for which it has already made preliminary contacts. In interest alone, Ecuador would have to pay $771.4 million next year, in addition to $1,122,800,000,000 in amortization, amounting to a grand total of $1,894,200,000,000, which is equivalent to 88.1 percent of the total consolidated national budget of $2,148,100,000,000.

Foreign Minister Edgar Teran and Finance Minister Francisco Sweet announced that contacts have been made with the IMF and the Management Committee [Comite de Gestion] to negotiate the first refinancing to be obtained by the current government, which took office in August. The two ministers reaffirmed that they plan to obtain better terms than those negotiated by the previous government. However, the Ecuadoran Government has apparently given up its plans to renegotiate for periods of more than 1 year.

The draft budget, to be discussed initially by the Budget Committee in the congress, which has not yet been appointed, calls for a 34-percent increase over the 1984 budget.

The largest increase in allotment of all the state agencies will go to the Foreign Ministry this year. Last year it had an allocation of $12.3 million and in 1985 it will receive $24.1 million, an increase of 95 percent. The next largest increase will go to the Armed Forces, through the National Defense Ministry. This year it will receive $136.2 million, a 73-percent increase over last year. The Education, Culture and Sports Ministry will receive the biggest allocation: $470.8 million, or 22 percent of the total budget.

The budget has a deficit of $222.2 million, which is to be offset by the issuing of bonds, but at the same time, the draft budget provides for payment of $247.2 million for the national debt. It is thus considered a very well financed budget.

BRIEFS

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASES -- Ecuador's national production of crude oil has increased by 10,000 barrels daily in the past month, while total exports also increased by the same proportion. Fernando Santos, under secretary of natural resources and energy, announced that the country's oil production is 262,000 barrels daily, while exports rose from 131,000 to 141,000 barrels. He said that production will continue to increase until it reaches 275,000 barrels daily in October. [Summary] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Oct 84 PA]

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS ELECT NEW PRESIDENT

PY151345 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 13 Oct 84 p 8

[Excerpts] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] yesterday held its convention and by a majority vote elected Alfredo Rojas Leon as the new PDC president.

The PDC convention, which concluded yesterday, elected Alfredo Rojas Leon as president and Florencio Riveros Vazquez and Juan Carlos Descalzo Buongermini as vice presidents.

EXILES IN ARGENTINA CHARGED WITH ABUSING ASYLUM

PY151717 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 14 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed commentary: "Violation of the Right to Asylum"]

[Text] An AFP report datelined Posadas has attributed to a high-ranking Argentine official a remark which, although accurate, was taken out of context. According to AFP, the official said that relations between Argentina and our country are "reasonably good," a remark that we cannot disapprove. Furthermore, he said, and we indeed regard this as essential and satisfactory, that Argentina "respects" the principle of nonintervention.

But the AFP report put the remarks of the Argentine official out of context in referring to the alleged "assertion being made in Asuncion that the demonstrations staged by Paraguayan exiles in Argentina are tantamount to interference," (that is, Argentine interference in Paraguayan domestic affairs.) It looks like AFP asked the wrong question, if any, of the Argentine official. The relevant issue here is not whether in Argentina "anyone has the right to freely express his ideas and to publish them," but that no authorization can be given to opponents of the government of a neighboring country to stage a rally at the Argentine border with this country, especially considering that these opponents are under no restrictions in carrying out their activities in their own country. And when we say border we are not talking about just any border, but about the single border between the countries which is embodied by the Pilcomayo River, "which runs into the Paraguay River across Lambare Hill," that is, across a district of Asuncion.

Therefore, and considering that the right to asylum does not authorize an exile to participate in political activities against the government of his country (let us remember the complaints of the Liberating Revolution [Argentine military regime which ousted Peron in 1955] for the visits Peron used to make to Asuncion, 1,800 km from Buenos Aires), this was a political demonstration held just across the river with the participation of individuals who came from Asuncion with the deliberate purpose of causing friction in the good relations between Paraguay and Argentina. This demonstration entailed a clear abuse of the right to asylum and even of the freedom of speech and assembly. As far as Argentina is concerned, there clearly was no interference. We should not look at this case from this angle. What happened, and this was perpetrated by the organizers of the demonstrations, among whom were members of the Asuncion-based irregular opposition, was an act of provocation at the border, across from the capital of Paraguay, in violation of the right to asylum. That is all.

PARTIES LAUNCH CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENCY

IU, PPC Candidates

PY151645 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] This has been a week for launching presidential tickets, although some of them have created problems. The United Left slate, headed by Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, will have Senator Enrique Bernales and Deputy Augustin (Ayas) as its first and second vice presidential candidates, respectively. And you have just heard Dr Bedoya Reyes [Popular Christian Party] say that his own presidential slate will have Andres Townsend and an independent as vice presidential candidates.

AP, Democratic Front Candidates

PY151642 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Javier Alva Orlandini, Manuel Ulloa Elias, and Sandro Mariategui are the candidates of the Popular Action [AP] party, which today registered its presidential slate after ruling out any possibility of an alliance with the Popular Christian Party. As we have just reported, the slate was registered this afternoon after the sixth extraordinary AP congress had ended. A great rally accompanied the party's candidates to the National Electoral Jury office, where their candidacies were officially registered. Another party that has registered its presidential ticket with the National Electoral Jury is the Democratic Front of National Unity [Frente Democratico de Unidad Nacional]. Its slate is headed by General Francisco Morales Bermudez, retired, with Jose de la Puente Radbill and Rafael Cubas (Vinatea) for first and second vice president, respectively. They requested their registration at 1505 this afternoon.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What is the importance of registering the presidential slate?

[Morales] The registration of the slate of the Democratic Front of National Unity is an important event, and we are complying with the law. We are now ready to start our political campaign, and we are very pleased about this.

[Reporter] That is, the Democratic Front has decided to launch itself independently, without an alliance?

[Morales] We have already said that we do not, at this time, share any ideological or programmatic points with any other political party. We have said that our message is for the Peruvian people; therefore, our alliance is with the Peruvian people. [end recording]

AFP ASSESSES CANDIDATES, PRE-ELECTORAL SITUATION

PY152159 Paris AFP in Spanish 1329 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Lima, 14 Oct (AFP) -- It seems that the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance (APRA), center left, and its presidential candidate, Alan Garcia, have gained an advantage that may possibly help them win the next Peruvian elections on 14 April. The position of the APRA became stronger last night when the ruling Popular Alliance (AP), center right, decided to do without an alliance and to launch its own candidate, Javier Alva Orlandini, senator and second vice president of Peru.

Pervuians now wonder if the AP decision represents political suicide and if the Marxists, who are grouped in the United Left (IU), will be skillful enough to overcome internal struggles and become the most serious rival of the APRA, therefore running against them in a second electoral round.

The rightist Popular Christian Party (PPC), which until the last moment was considered to be the natural ally of the AP, seems to have remained in a position as weak as that of its former allies.

A poll conducted last month by the Peruvian Enterprise of Public Opinion demonstrated the following results if elections had taken place at that time: APRA got 45 percent, the PPC 17 percent, the IU 13 percent, and AP hardly 6 percent. According to well-informed circles, the poll seems to have demonstrated the increase of popularity of APRA and its charismatic 35-year-old presidential candidate. The APRA won the municipal elections of 1983 with 33.13 percent of the votes, which is a much higher percentage than the frustrating 27 percent it had obtained in the 1980 general elections.

In contrast to the APRA, the downfall of the AP is quite marked, greatly due to an unusual erosion of support resulting from its handling of the economic crisis and the terrorist subversion which has affected the entire country and its 19 million inhabitants. The AP only obtained third place with 17.49 percent of the votes in the national municipal elections last year, a poor performance compared with the 42 percent of the votes that brought President Belaunde Terry to power in 1980. Belaunde himself never imagined that he would receive the support of such a large number of voters as he did in 1980. According to analysts, Belaunde's resounding victory was strengthened, to a considerable extent, by the support of independent sectors and by an unexpected reaction of the people who sought to compensate him for being overthrown in a military coup in 1968.

The Marxist IU coalition will probably be the second largest electoral force that will be contending with APRA in the elections next April. Although according to the September poll the IU will obtain 13 percent of the votes, it must be taken into account that it ranked second with 28.9 percent of the votes in the last municipal elections and that its presidential candidate, lawyer Alfonso Barrantes, is the first elected Marxist mayor of Lima. During the 1980 general elections, the IU had to resign itself to fourth place with almost 10 percent of the votes.

As the leader of the Marxist coalition, Barrantes has thus far been very prudent and has openly rejected the subversive activities undertaken by Shining Path and other terrorist bands. Some people believe that his attitude may decisively influence the voters.

Meantime, Luis Bedoya Reyes, the charismatic PPC leader, has practically no chance. He ranked third with 11.2 percent of the votes in 1980. Last year his party ranked fourth with 13.89 percent of the votes. The best chance for the rightist sector was an alliance wit the Christian Popular Party, but unsolvable disputes as to whether Alva Orlandini or Bedoya should head the presidential ticket caused the alliance to fail. This alliance had been sponsored by Belaunde Terry.

Although APRA appears to have the best chance, some factors may be working against it. Such factor include the distrust of the military, which arises from an old enmity that has prevented the APRA from winning any elections in the past, and a similar feeling in independent sectors, which have not forgotten the tendency of the APRA toward sectarianism and blind party loyalty. Some analysts believe that only the reestablishment of the military veto might prevent a victory of the APRA and that an eventual Marxist victory will almost surely cause a military coup.

In view of this picture, analysts speculate over the strategy to be followed by Alva Orlandini who, although lacking Belaunde's charisma, has firm control over the structure of his party and has revealed that he has considerable political ability.

ARMED FORCES WARN OF MARXIST-LENINIST RESURGENCE

PY160224 Paris AFP in Spanish 0130 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Oct (AFP) -- In a radio and television broadcast, the Uruguayan Armed Forces today again warned the people about the threats posed by a resurgence of Marxist-Leninist actions after the new constitutional government takes over in March 1985. This is the second time during the campaign, in which the political parties are preparing for the elections slated for this coming November which will mark the nation's return to democratic rule after 11 years of military regime, that the Armed Forces have resorted to the mass media to warn about the underground activities of the Communist Party and other ultraleftist organizations whose proscription they systematically refuse to lift. This attitude of the military has been harshly criticized by the left-wing Broad Front, one of the main Uruguayan political forces, which has accused it of interfering with political compaigning and of indiscriminately using the mass media to campaign against the Broad Front. During a 20-minute broadcast today, the military high command recounted the main deeds of the Tupamaro guerrillas during the seventies and the steps which the military had to take to break up the subversive organization.

ELECTION POLL SHOWS BROAD FRONT IN LEAD

PY121650 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The Broad Front has forged ahead, according to the poll being taken by Radio El Espectador in Montevideo. The first 300 interviews have now been made. The leftist coalition was favored by 29 percent of those interviewed, the Colorado Party by 28.33 percent, the National Party by 22.66, the Civic Union by 2.33 percent, while 17.66 were undecided. All those interviewed have stated that they intend to go to the ballot boxes, and none have said they would cast blank votes.

BLANCO, COLORADO SUPPORTERS ENGAGE IN ATTACKS

PY160131 Paris AFP in Spanish 2120 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Well-informed sources have revealed that supporters of the traditional Uruguayan parties, the Blanco (center-leftist) and the Colorado (liberal), engaged over the past weekend in a number of attacks within the framework of the proselytization campaign that the two parties are holding on the general elections scheduled for November. According to the above-mentioned sources, huge brawls have taken place in the interior of the country, while in Montevideo several lesser attacks have taken place against clubs engaged in political activities. In Tacuarembo Department, a Blanco stronghold par excellence, which is located 400 km north of Montevideo, the Colorados have been attacked with fists and clubs. The Colorados, in turn, attacked Blancos in Artigas, which is located 650 km north of Montevideo and is a typical Colorado fiefdom. According to the observers, the problem in the two cities lies in the fact that both Blancos and Colorados have lost ground in local ratings, thus belying a longstanding tradition. Tacuarembo and Artigas, the above-mentioned observers recalled, have some 65,000 registered voters among a total of 2.1 million voters throughout the country. In the meantime, a number of attacks with tar bottles have taken place against several clubs in Montevideo. Those attacks, however, were not aimed at any person in particular and no one was hurt.

SEPULVEDA ON CONTADORA PEACE TREATY MODIFICATION

PA151440 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 13 Oct 84 pp 1, 7

[Report by C.G. de Matons]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said Friday Mexico was studying comments by the Central American nations for modification of the proposed Contadora peace treaty. "It might be useful to include those comments in the treaty to perfect its procedural aspects so that it will work better, that is, to guarantee that it will work," he told the press. Sepulveda spoke after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' departure from Mexico. Shultz, after making an overnight visit to Mexico, headed for San Juan, Puerto Rico, to greet Pope John Paul II.

Shultz' brief stay ended a three-day swing through Central America that also took the secretary of state to El Salvador and Panama. During his visit, Shultz told his hosts that U.S. objections to the Contadora peace plan rest on verification and simultaneous enforcement of its provisions.

According to Sepulveda, Contadora Group representatives will discuss revisions to their peace plan when they meet in Madrid Wednesday. "We already have an idea of what the main points Central American governments would like to see included into the treaty are," he said. Sepulveda said the United States supported the treaty in general but would accept only a more enforceable version. While he seemed optimistic that the treaty would eventually be adopted by Central American nations, the secretary said it was "premature" to set a date for its signature.

DIFFERENCES WITH U.S. OVER CONTADORA EXAMINED

PA151945 Rome IPS in Spanish 1927 GMT 12 Oct 84

[By Mario de Cautin]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 12 Oct -- The lightning visit to Mexico by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, which was marked by strong popular protest which ended today, confirmed his government's tacit rejection of the Contadora peace document which the United States feels should be "revised," according to Shultz, and which to Mexico "has no defects," according to the Mexican foreign secretary.

This morning, Shultz had breakfast privately with the Mexican foreign secretary, before leaving for Puerto Rico to welcome Pope John II. According to a brief official communique, it was "a cordial and lengthy meeting," during which Shultz described the Contadora Document as "an excellent basis for arriving at formal agreements within a short time." The U.S. secretary of state extended "an express recognition to President De la Madrid for the advances made in the Contadora Group's peace bid." Regarding the document, Shultz said, according to the communique, that "it should be refined as regards the mechanisms for supervision and the commitment to a simultaneous implementation by all the nations in conflict."

The official declaration of Los Pinos contains no reference to the position held by Mexico, one of the four Contadora Group countries that drafted the document and that on 7 September delivered a "revised version" to the five Central American governments. The declaration says only that during their meeting, President De la Madrid and Shultz reiterated that "the objectives of stability and peace in the Central American area are fully shared by the two countries."

In a brief press conference, the U.S. secretary of state did not elaborate on the subject, except to say with regard to the Contadora Document that "the viewpoint of the United States, far from being opposed, is exactly the opposite." He added that the Central American countries "are in the process of presenting their comments."

So far, only the Nicaraguan Government has officially announced its willingness to accept the Contadora Document "unconditionally." The other four countries (Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica and El Salvador) have stated the need for further revision.

This virtual rejection has surprised and particularly irritated the Mexican Government, according to certain observers, because it had been taken for granted that the version delivered to the five countries in early September, a "revised version," according to the Mexican Foreign Ministry's official communique, not only reflected all the "comments" to which Shultz alluded, but also had the approval of all the technical advisers of the government involved.

Mexico's position was specifically announced last Tuesday by Foreign Secretary Sepulveda during an interview on a well-known local television program. Sepulveda stated: "It has been chosen to find in the act defects it does not have. The defect," he noted, "lies in the political position of states that have not sufficiently demonstrated their willingness to legally and politically commit themselves to compliance with the norms established in the Contadora act."

The secondary importance that the progrovernment news media gave to the Shultz visit is apparently a ratification of the Mexican Government's position and evidence that Mexican officials did not expect that much would come out of the visit. EL NACIONAL, the government's official daily, used its main six-column headline to announce that official prices on several agricultural products have increased. But it did give an important space to a two- and one-half-column-wide picture of President De la Madrid and Shultz. EL DIA, which is also close to the government, offered the information below a two-column-wide picture and a three-column headline.

During the Shultz visit, the most important leftist opposition parties carried out a demonstration last night that involved some 5,000 people who marched more than 2 km through the downtown area and shouted expressions of protest as they passed the U.S. Embassy, which was guarded by hundreds of armed policemen. There were no incidents. The demonstrators carried posters and shouted slogans saying: "Shultz, messenger of death, go away," "Reagan, you bum, remember Vietnam," and "Total support for the people of Sandino and total rejection for Reagan the assassin."

SWISS OFFICIAL ARRIVES, LAUDS CONTADORA EFFORTS

FL151457 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Swiss Government is willing to provide economic aid to any cause aimed at achieving a long-lasting peace, the chief of foreign affairs of Switzerland, Pierre Aubert, stated here today.

The Swiss foreign affairs chief, who arrived in the Mexican capital for a 5-day official visit, expressed his government's support for the Contadora Group and its diplomatic offensive to negotiate peace in the Central American region. The Mexican ambassador to Switzerland, Agustin Barrios Gomez, who received the Swiss official, stated that the renegotiation of the $3-million Mexican foreign debt with this European country is guaranteed. The Mexican diplomat pointed out that the Swiss Government has made an offer which will allow Mexico to pay off next Monday part of its debt in Swiss francs which, he said, would mean a considerable saving in interest payment.

Meets With Silva Herzog

FL160022 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2215 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog and Swiss Foreign Secretary Pierre Aubert met today and discussed several topics. At the meeting the two officials exchanged comments on the Mexican mission that has been visiting major European financial centers since last Monday and is in Zurich today. The mission is headed by Jose Angle Gurria, director general of Public Credit, and its purpose is to deal with the restructuring of Mexico's foreign debt.

Earlier, Silva Herzog summarized for his visitors Mexico's economic-financial situation and the present administration's efforts to improve it. During his visit with Silva Herzog, the Swiss official was accompanied by members of his delegation and by Mexico's Ambassador to Switzerland Agustin Barrios Gomez.

MEXICAN-AMERICAN GROUP MEETS WITH PRESIDENT

FL160206 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Representatives of the League of U.S. Citizens today reported to President Miguel de la Madrid on their activities to benefit Mexican workers in the United States. In a private audience at the National Palace, the leader of the group, Mario Robledo (?reported on) the situation of the Mexican-American community in the United States and on efforts to improve it. Also present were Alfonso de Rosenzweig, under secretary of foreign relations, and Eduardo Pena, former president of the organization.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH USSR ON CENTRAL AMERICA

PA112221 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Oct 84 p 6

[APN correspondent Piotr Romanov dispatch for EL UNIVERSAL]

[Text] The Soviet-Mexican joint communique signed at the conclusion of the visit to Mexico by a Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Ivan Kapitonov, member of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee, has restated the points of agreement of the two countries on key international issues.

The coinciding points of view of the Soviet Union and Mexico on various problems prevailing in the world have been mentioned on several occasions this year. This has been pointed out in Mexico by the members of the Soviet delegation, and by Mexican congressmen who have recently visited Moscow. This has also been discussed at various meetings held on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. Horacio Flores de la Pena, Mexico's ambassador to Moscow, said in a recent Soviet television broadcast on the occasion of Mexico's Independence Day: "There are few countries with which Mexico has concurred so much as with the Soviet Union."

It should be noted that this concurrence is evident not only with regard to general problems of the struggle for peace and nuclear disarmament but also with regard to analyses of regional Latin American problems. Proof of this is the attitude of both countries toward the critical Central American situation.

The Soviet-Mexican communique states that the two sides believe it is urgently necessary to achieve a just and peaceful solution in that area and that the people's right to independent development without meddling in the domestic affairs of any state must be respected. It is evident that political and diplomatic efforts, including the Contadora Group negotiations, must be made.

Why do Mexico and the USSR have a similar viewpoint on the Central American situation? Because they understand the true reasons for this complex situation and have similar ideas of what could lead to a possible solution to this crisis. The USSR and Mexico believe that the main cause of the crisis is the social conditions of the Central American peoples. The Nicaraguan revolution, and previously the Cuban revolution, as well as the armed struggle of the domestic forces in El Salvador and Guatemala, are a response to unmerciful exploitation of the workers, repression, the crushing of democratic liberties, hunger, misery, infant mortality rates, and so on.

The USSR and Mexico are firmly opposed to attempts to militarily crush popular unrest. Both the young Soviet state and Mexico were the victims of armed foreign interventions. The cost for the Soviet Union was thousands of lives. In addition to lives, Mexico also lost an important portion of its territory. Right now the threat of an intervention looms over Central America. It is not too difficult to imagine how this could take place. It suffices only to recall the U.S. interventions in Guatemala (1954) and the Dominican Republic (1965) and the occupation of Grenada (1983).

Because of this, the signatories of the communique stated their concern about actions that stir up the tense Central American situation. It is the people of the area who must decide how to develop. The reactionary forces' efforts to crush democratic processes in the region arouse indignation among the Soviet and Mexican peoples. Both the Soviet Union and Mexico have stated their position against violence and in favor of a just and peaceful solution to the critical situation.

The Soviet Union and Mexico are a good example of how countries having different social structures can cooperate as long as their policies are based on the principles of mutual respect and adherence to international law.

BILATERAL RELATIONS HAILED BY CANADA'S CLARK

FL151646 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0204 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Relations between Mexico and Canada have been varied and multifaceted in recent years, Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Joe Clark said here today. In a message addressed to Mexico's Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the Canadian official said he is confident the two countries will continue consultations and cooperation at the political level. He pointed out that it is characteristic of Mexico and Canada to maintain and strengthen the political exchanges that have developed between their respective countries.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES RELATIONS, TRADE

FL151728 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2345 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 12 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Latin America and Spain should plan a future common project based on the historic-cultural ties uniting them, Spanish Ambassador to Mexico Emilio Cassinello has stressed. Cassinello spoke at a ceremony marking the 492d anniversary of Christopher Columbus' arrival on the American continent.

Referring to his country's relations with Mexico, the Spanish diplomat noted that these are excellent, without doubt, and the bilateral trade demonstrates this eloquently. Spain, Cassinello said, is Mexico's second client in the purchase of oil, 50 percent of the Spanish trade with Latin America goes to Mexico, and currently efforts are being made to broaden it to other fields, principally semifinished goods and petrochemicals. He denied that trade is overwhelmingly limited to the sale of oil, even though he noted that imports of Mexican oil amount to 20 percent of the energy needs, which is why it is one of the more important commodities for Spain. The Mexico-Spain balance of trade favors Mexico, he said.

PEMEX REPORTS AREA NATIONS OUTSTANDING OIL BILLS

FL151628 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0115 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- The Central American countries benefiting from the San Jose Accord owe Mexico over $2 billion, which endangers the country's financial situation and economic reorganization policy, Mexican Government authorities have announced. Mexican Petroleum reported that Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador owe nearly $900 million while Nicaragua owes almost $216 million. Of the 7,500 daily barrels that Mexico provides, 2,259 are sold on credit.

The Energy, Mining, and Industry Secretariat stated that this situation will prevent the country from attaining an internal reorganization and, in addition, will encourage U.S. control policies toward Central American countries, particularly Nicaragua. Through the policies imposed upon Latin American countries by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the U.S. Government has forced Mexico to reduce crude supplies to Central American countries, the secretariat pointed out. Mexican Petroleum added that of the 80 billion barrels of hydrocarbons sold to countries of that region, 56,000 are paid for in cash and the remaining 24,000 are sold on credit with a grace period of 20 years and an annual interest rate of 5 per cent.

SEPULVEDA'S DEPARTURE DELAYED BY BOMB SCARE

PA151618 Paris AFP in Spanish 1354 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Oct (AFP) -- The departure for Madrid by the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations, Bernardo Sepulveda, was delayed 5 hours in this capital's airport due to the threat, later confirmed to be false, that a bomb had been planted on the plane, it was reported here. The aircraft, a jumbo jet owned by the Spanish Iberia Airline, arrived here at 2030 from Madrid, and the passengers were told to abandon the plane immediately because of a phone call warning of the imminent explosion of a bomb planted on the aircraft by the Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA] organization. Some 40 policemen carefully searched the plane and after 5 hours delay, the flight left at dawn for Madrid.

Sepulveda traveled to Spain to meet the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group, who on Tuesday will be presented with the Prince of Asturias Award for their efforts on behalf of peace in Central America.

ARDITO APPOINTS DEPUTY MINISTERS, OTHER OFFICIALS

PA150415 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0049 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Here are the names of the new deputy ministers and other government officials that President Ardito Barletta appointed today:

Deputy ministers:

Planning and Economic Policy	Abdiel Urena
Education	Jorge Arosemena
Government and Justice	Emeterio Miller
Public Works	Rogelio Dumanoir
Labor and Social Welfare	Jorge Marengo
Health	Dr Alicio Rivera
Agricultural Development	Hirisnel Sucre
Finance Treasury (confirmed)	Azael Burkait
Commerce and Industry	Ramon Segistam

Directors of government autonomous institutions:

National Bank (confirmed)	Luis Alberto Arias
National Savings Bank	Mario Typaldos
Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification	Arturo Melo
National Telecommunications Institute (confirmed)	Luis Blanco
National Telecommunications Institute deputy manager	Juan Vaprio
National Lottery	Ana Hernandez de Pitty
Social Security Fund	Dominador Bazan
Human Resources Education and Training Institute	Rosa America de Vasquez
Colon Free Zone	Jorge Federico Lee
Presidential spokesman	Migdalia Fuentes

NATIONAL LEGISLATION COUNCIL ELECTS NEW DIRECTORS

PA151236 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 13 Oct 84 p 24

[Text] Wigberto Tapiero Ladron, corregimiento representative from El Barrero, Pese District, Herrera Province, has been elected the new National Legislation Council president by majority vote for the period from 13 October to 15 November.

The other members of the National Legislation Council are: Blas Macre, from Chepigana corregimiento, as first vice president; and L. Fermin Herrera as second vice president. By a 32-vote majority, Carlos Calzadilla was reelected National Legi. ative Council secretary. Luis Villamonte was elected assistant secretary. For the last month of sessions, Wigberto Tapiero will replace Lorenzo Sotero Alfonso Govea, who served as president of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives and of the National Legislation Council.

The resolution of consensus was introduced during the session by Octavio Huertas, who said that the decision to choose a new National Legislation Council board of directors had the support of the Democratic Revolutionary Party.

NORIEGA SPEAKS WITH PRESS ON DRUGS, CONDECA

PA110218 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the National Defense Forces, was interviewed by the international press at the end of the ceremony marking the 16th anniversary of the October revolution.

Regarding drug trafficking, he said: "There is coordination and joint work with Colombia. At the end of this month in Brasilia, we will establish a strategy for effective work against all of this. I think drug trafficking has suffered great losses due to the big blows dealt to it, and Panama is the leader in dealing those blows."

Regarding the incidents early this morning, Gen Noriega explained: "Vigorous depends on what you mean by vigor. [sentence as heard] Peace belongs to everyone and not to 200 men."

Noriega referred to the Central American Defense Council [Condeca] and its relations with the Contadora Group: "There is no contradiction in that because Condeca has a specific task. It has not been developed because there is no unity of views in military aspects. Contadora is an expression of diplomatic activity. Panama seeks to develop its military and diplomatic relations."

Noriega also referred to what the Defense Forces will do in the future: "We will devote ourselves more to civic action activities and the maintenance of national integrity and security."

Regarding the return of the School of the Americas, Noriega said: "Regarding the Panama Canal, we plan to continue advancing in the areas the North Americans are vacating in accordance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties, and we must assume those responsibilities. Regarding the School of the Americas, they have turned it over, and a training center that includes the Tomas Herrera Institute is located there."

Noriega commented on the situation of those seeking asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy: "It is a Venezuelan problem that must be dealt with according to international laws governing asylum."

The world press was also interested in the topic of Cuban exiles. Noriega said: "Regarding the Cuban exile community in Miami, we are keeping our word by facilitating the departure of the exiles through those in charge of Cuban immigration in Havana. Approximately 500 or 600 Cubans left last week. We are asking only that they obtain the proper documents so there will be no problem with the U.S. Consulate."

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE PROTESTS POLICE VIOLENCE

PA150016 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 13 Oct 84 p 1 A

[Text] The Panamanian Human Rights Committee, presided over by Professor Otilia de Tejeira, has strongly protested the "brutal actions" committed by Defense Forces units against citizens who, "in exercising their civil and political rights," were holding a council meeting at the Independence Plaza on Wednesday 10 [October] at daybreak. The committee holds the General Staff responsible for the "fatal consequences" that this action could cause. "Aware of our responsibilities as members of the Panamanian Human Rights Committee," the message sent to General Manuel Antonio Noriega states, "We warn that the frequent use of brute force to prevent the exercise of man's fundamental rights in Panama are a precursor of the dramatic consequences that are taking place in the Central American region."

The message, signed by Osvaldo Velasquez, Ricardo J. Bermudez, Gloria Guardia de Alfaro, and Jose Manuel Faundez, also states that "in view of the fact that the General Staff, through the usurpation of all public powers, orders acts of violence such as those that we reject today, we are forced before the fatherland to point to you as the only persons responsible for their fatal consequences."

AUTHENTIC PANAMENIST PARTY PROTESTS REPRESSION

PA111400 Panama City YA in Spanish 11 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Authentic Panamenist Party communique issued on 10 October in Panama City]

[Text] The Authentic Panamenist Party strongly protests the brutal and cowardly attack by the National Guard against citizens who were holding a peaceful public meeting. The violation of the right to meet and the brutal attack on hundreds of men, women, and youths once again confirms that the military chiefs have no respect for human rights and democratic principles.

What took place on the early morning of 10 [October] and the carnivalesque farce of 11 [October] is proof that the military regime continues and that only its facade has changed by imposing a weak and submissive president which is the result of an outrageous electoral fraud.

Panama, 10 October 1984, Authentic Panamenist Party
Jorge Pacifico Adames, First Vie President
Guillermo Endara G., Assistant Secretary General

PAPO COMMUNIQUE DENOUNCES NEW GOVERNMENT

PA111338 Panama City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1906 GMT 10 Oct 84

[Popular Action Party, PAPO, communique dated 10 October -- read by Luis Chen, member of the PAPO National Executive Committee -- recorded]

[Text] We have endured humiliation and abuse for the past 16 years. As part of the politically organized minorities, we have civically resisted the Panamanian military process and will continue to oppose it until the full restoration of participatory democracy is achieved in Panama.

PAPO's political activity has taken place within the precarious political system imposed by the process. We will continue to denounce the thievery, corruption, fraud, murder, and demagoguery that has characterized the militaristic governments that began on 11 October 1968. PAPO has been radical in its criticism and political proposals. The dictatorship must be dismantled through a constituent assembly. There is no room for half-hearted solutions.

On the eve of a new shift of power by civilians under the tutelage and overall guidance of the incumbent general, PAPO warns our citizens that Nicolas Arditio Barletta is a product of the military government and that, as such, he will be an obedient servant of the garrisons. PAPO insists on recalling that the entire October revolutionary process was full of fault from the beginning. It has no legitimacy and deepens the divisions in the Panamanian family.

Our radical opposition to the regime began on 11 October 1968 and many members of our party have been imprisoned and abused. We denounce the deception in the military Constitution of 1972, which granted dictatorial powers to General Torrijos. We confronted the regime during the 1977 plebiscite on the canal and have constantly denounced the treacherous and capitulating nature of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

We opposed the farce held in September 1980 to elect legislators. We maintained our radical opposition to the referendum of April 1983 to reform the military Constitution. These constitutional reforms consolidated the fraud and will keep the military hierarchy in power, as seen by the shameful spectacles of 6 May and 10 June.

It must not be forgotten that the constitutional amendments maintained the structure of the Electoral Tribunal without change and confirmed in their posts the three magistrates appointed by the garrisons. They later became perpetrators of the fraud of 1984 or the tools by which the fraud was perpetrated.

PAPO has raised the banner of democratic radicalism through an intransigent opposition to Panamanian militarism, which is protected by the canal treaties and the newly reformed Constitution.

The results of the elections for president and legislators reflect the corruption and arrogance of the regime which, ignoring the elementary principles of democracy, has imposed a new president. One cannot be a democrat and applaud a president of the Republic who is assuming power with the support of and for the military.

In the next few months, the military government will have to choose between civilian and social violence and a constituent assembly. People are patient but patience has run out in Central America. In Panama, the antigovernment demonstration of 9 October 1979 marked the beginning of the great popular mobilization against the military process. This demonstration was followed by repudiation of the government at the polls in 1984. The people expressed their opposition and voted against the government.

PAPO warns citizens that history's clock has begun its countdown toward violence in Panama. The electoral triumph of the government and the parties that voted yes during the constitutional referendum means that they have ceased to act as palliatives for social and popular discontent. Therefore, there are no other options left than those pointed out by PAPO.

The electoral path failed this year and will fail again in 1989 if we reach that time with the same antidemocratic structures. All the effects of the electoral fraud will be consummated on 11 October. Panama will be a host to false diplomacy and delegates from all over the world will witness the farce of the transfer of power. This will be an event to recognize the new militaristic government.

In Venezuela, when Romulo Gallegos' constitutional government was overthrown and Marcos Perez Jimenez, the incumbent general, was recognized in his post, Gallegos said: Recognizing means ignoring. Those who will attend the ceremony on 11 October to recognize the fraud probably ignore the brutal electoral coercion exerted by the dictatorship; the abuse of power; the use of public funds to finance the official candidacy; the promotion of corruption at all levels of government; the officially sanctioned murders of opponents to intimidate them; and the existence of imprisoned, arrested, and missing people as despotic trophies of the current process. Panama's reality cannot be ignored. To ignore these facts is to act just as criminally as a perpetrator of or accessory to these crimes or a harborer of the criminal.

In view of all we have outlined, the nation's crisis will grow deeper in the next 100-1,00 days of the military government.

PAPO submits this stark analysis of our nation's reality and asks for the organizing of a democratizing and constitutionalist movement to send the military to its garrisons before violence takes over in our streets.

PAPO takes advantage of this occasion to congratulate the unions of teachers, doctors, and professors for the lessons in civics they gave on 9 October 1979 and urges them to continue the struggle, together with the people, against autocracy and a cult of military personality.

[Signed] PAPO Executive Committee. Carlos Ivan Zuniga Guardia, President; Rolando Villalaz, Secretary General

NEW REGIME SEEN AS CONTINUATION OF MILITARY RULE

PA130101 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Oct 84 p 1 A

[Editorial: "Changes To Keep Things Unchanged"]

[Text] Throughout the 16 years since the 1968 coup d'etat, different internal and external forces have imposed successive changes on the structure of the civil government at the service of the military, which has usurped public power since then.

In 1972 the Constituent Assembly was chosen, not elected, to institutionalize the dictatorship, bestowing legal status on a regime that had functioned de facto during the previous 4 years through the 1972 Constitution, which gave it the trappings of legitimacy and the necessary mechanisms to negotiate, conclude, and ratify the Panama Canal treaties.

Once that phase was over, the commitments needed to obtain U.S. Senate approval of the treaties forcefully led to the 1978 constitutional amendments that created a legislative branch nominally independent of the executive branch. The amendments also eliminated some of the most aberrant provisions of the 1972 Constitution, including the infamous Article 277 declaring Omar Torrijos "supreme revolutionary leader" endowed with absolute authority.

At that time, the National Guard promised to "revert" to its strictly professional duties, and Torrijos chose Aristides Royo as the new president of the Republic, granting him a degree of administrative autonomy unknown to his predecessors. Four years later, Royo was forced to resign, to no one's regret, and Ricardo de la Espriella took over the presidency promising to right the system's wrongs through new constitutional amendments, an economic austerity program, and honesty in the management of public funds. After the constitutional amendments were approved, creating the institutional framework for the 1984 elections, sordid internal squabbling led to De la Espriella's resignation and Jorge Illueca became president, to the total indifference of the citizens.

Symbolically, Nicolas Ardito Barletta was nominated as a presidential candidate at the Tinajitas garrison. From that moment on, he had all of the state's resources at his disposal to finance his political campaign, and the electoral tribunal's utmost support. However, the pre-electoral fraud was not enough for the military candidate to become president and the clumsy tampering with election results was perpetrated, with the consequences known to all.

There have been many changes, but in fact nothing has changed. These changes keep things unchanged. The outward appearance could be different and the methods could vary, yet the National Guard has the same objective: to keep the country at the service of the military oligarchy.

The new president, imposed by the National Guard, will also be ousted by it whenever the National Guard feels that he no longer serves its purposes or when it becomes necessary to placate the people by appointing a new presidential figure. No one will regret this. In fact, Ardito Barletta, like his predecessors in that office, is not and will not be president, although he may bear that title. He is the administrator appointed by the military. As such, for a time he may try to right certain wrongs but he will not manage to govern.

Power stems from force or from the consent of those governed and if the latter condition is absent everything depends on force. Today, as for the past 16 years, power still comes from the barrels of guns and the new outward appearances do not change that tragic reality. The names, the words, and the institutions have changed, but the essence of our national problem remains unchanged.

U.S. REPORTEDLY DISMANTLING COCO SOLO HOSPITAL

PA150437 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 12 Oct 84

[Article by L.U. De la Rosa]

[Text] Several people who have visited the Coco Solo Hospital, operated by the U.S. Government, have told us that one of the buildings is being dismantled. Those sources reported that the air conditioning units, windows, furniture, and even a part of the roof have already been removed.

The hospital complex will soon be turned over to Panama in accordance with the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Our neighbors' selfish attitude is not surprising, since it was already evident in the negative and reprehensible way in which the previous turnover of real estate was handled, as was the case with the installations at the former Fort Gulick, now called "Black Christ," and at Fort Randolph. The same thing has happened with other installations on the Pacific coast which have been returned to Panama's jurisdiction. As for the Panama-Colon railroad, the Panamanian authorities have had many problems with it due to the fact that the locomotives were in terrible condition.

It is to be hoped that the dismantling of the Coco Solo Hospital buildings as well as the other installations that will revert to Panama does not continue. Otherwise, the United States will have given us nothing but trouble.

TAIWAN MISSION STRESSES ADVANTAGES FOR INVESTMENT

PA111646 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] An investment mission from the Republic of China that is visiting our country today stressed Panama's good economic situation compared with the Central American countries and its political stability. During a press conference at the Marriot Hotel, Deputy Foreign Minister H.K. Shao emphasized Panama's monetary advantages and its favorable climate for investment. All of the members of the mission stressed the advantages of investing in Panama.

ARGENTINE VICE PRESIDENT MEETS CUBAN COUNTERPART

PY121735 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1841 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Oct (DYN) -- Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today expressed to Argentine Vice President Victor Martinez his "satisfaction and approval" for the imminent signing of the Argentine-Chilean treaty ending the Beagle border conflict. Martinez analyzed the question with the Cuban vice president during a meeting they had at noon today in the Argentine Embassy in Panama. Information on the meeting was given here by the Senate Press Office.

Martinez, who traveled to Panama to attend the inauguration of President Ardito Barletta, used the occasion to discuss the main problems affecting Latin America with the Cuban vice president. They both agree that the work of the Contadora Group must be supported, as must be a detente in the Central American area. Regarding this point, Martinez stressed the Argentine opposition on the arms race.

Vice President Martinez' meeting with his Cuban counterpart took place in the residence of Alberto Ricardo Day, Argentine ambassador to Panama.

COSTA RICA

PLO FINANCING OF LEFTIST MOVEMENTS INVESTIGATED

PA111958 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] The investigation being conducted by security officials into the operations of a private bank allegedly dedicated to financing revolutionary leftist movements in our hemisphere, especially in Central America, is being carried out with the utmost secrecy. Despite this secrecy, our reporters have learned that these investigations seek to prove the existence of a private bank financed by the highest-ranking PLO Leaders. The information obtained after an arduous journalistic effort indicates that huge sums of money leave Costa Rica, or rather, the safe of this private bank, for El Salvador, Nicaragua, Colombia, and Guatemala.

We have learned that the Security Council itself requested this investigation into the alleged conspiracy being financed by Palestinian countries [as heard] against several Central American governments. Security officials are presumably investigating all accounts at this bank, along with other important aspects connected with the institution. In the course of our own investigations, we constantly heard the names of major Palestinian leaders such as Yasir 'Arafat and M'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [as heard] mentioned in connection with these destabilizing movements in our hemisphere.

According to the information obtained, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and other Caribbean nations would be the targets of those who are financing these movements designed to overthrow governments.

Our reporters have also learned that to get to the bottom of this investigation into an alleged conspiracy against Central American governments financed by the PLO, quite a few people have been interrogated. Apparently several foreigners, some of them naturalized Costa Ricans, have been implicated.

In any event, our authorities [words indistinct] so as to keep these plans from succeeding. In fact, such control would foil any destabilizing plan. Finally we have learned that the Israeli Government (?is aware) of this situation and has expressed its concern to the Costa Rican Government.

GUATEMALA

RESUMPTION OF U.S. MILITARY AID ANNOUNCED

PA160223 Paris AFP in Spanish 0059 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Guatemala, 15 Oct (AFP) -- Guatemalan officers will once again be allowed to train and study in the United States, since U.S. military aid to this country has resumed after a 7-year suspension, Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade announced today.

The Guatemalan foreign minister also announced that this country will receive $55 million in credit assistance for programs promoted by the International Development Agency (AID), as well as $10 million for military aid during the next fiscal year.

Andrade explained that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz confirmed this information to head of state General Oscar Mejia during a meeting in Panama last week.

According to the foreign minister, the U.S. military aid will be received through a training program for military officers at U.S. military centers, which was suspended in 1977.

Since then, the Army has developed training courses, mainly counterinsurgency training, because it has its own arms industry allowing for the manufacture of vehicles and ammunition.

HONDURAS

MANEUVERS WITH U.S. TO CONTINUE DESPITE 'CHILL'

PA122005 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Oct 84 p 5

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa -- Athoritative Honduran military spokesmen reported yesterday that even though there is talk of a chill in bilateral relations, the United States and Honduras will continue their joint military maneuvers until December.

An Armed Forces spokesmen said that the second phase of the "Crown Dragonfly" games, which began with maneuvers at Ramon Villeda Morales Airport in San Pedro Sula and at Palmerola Airport in Comayagua 22-24 September, is being planned.

STAFF CHIEF DENIES BREAK WITH U.S. IMMINENT

PA150213 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1709 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 13 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Colonel Efraim Gonzalez, Honduran Armed Forces joint chief of staff, denied in Tegucigalpa today there is about to be a break between his country and the United States.

According to persistent rumors in this capital, the Honduran Army is in a position to adopt a nonaligned stance regarding the United States, thus upsetting the Reagan administration's strategy in the area.

According to the rumors, Honduras would close down a regional military training center built by the United States in the country's north, thus precluding the possibility of establishing new U.S. military bases.

Regarding this drastic change in policy, Col Gonzalez said: "No, there's no change in our stance. We believe we must continue to be friendly and to cooperate with the United States." The military man admitted, however: "We are now asking for a little more attention to this cooperation." Col Gonzalez also said: "We know our friendliness toward the United States is beneficial for both of us. For this reason, there must be a logical and fair compensation for our troubles." He added: "We need each other, but we are aware that the United States can give us a more important and more significant assistance."

Later, he said: "As long as Honduras and Central America maintain the Western democratic government system and a democratic philosophy, the presence of the United States as the first world power in this ideological and political field is very important." According to Col Gonzalez, "U.S. aid to our countries is indispensable."

He described Honduras-U.S. relations by saying: "Our relations are between two countries which are traditionally friendly, but which hold an even greater respect for national dignity and law."

Gonzalez accused General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, former chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, who was ousted by a domestic coup this past March, of disregarding Honduran law in his handling of Honduran-U.S. relations.

The officer also reported on the revision of the military accords signed by the United States and Honduras in 1945.

He said: "Through a special commission formed by civil government officials and armed forces officers, the Honduran Government has made some proposals to the U.S. Government to update the accord and other agreements that deal with training operations."

He stressed, however, that "for the moment we don't have the slightest intent to ban or restrict either the presence of U.S. troops or the use of our installations by them."

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON PEACE TALKS HELD IN LA PALMA

Duarte, Cabinet Arrive

PA151450 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1433 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte and members of his cabinet arrived in this town approximately 30 minutes ago. They are lodged approximately 1 km from this town of La Palma, Chalatenango Department, and we await their appearance at any minute now to start this peace dialogue, so anxiously desired by the Salvadoran people and the entire world.

Role of Church in Dialogue

PA120431 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 84

[San Salvador Archbishop Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez interviewed by telephone by unidentified reporter; place not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] Msgr, a few moments ago ranking FDR leaders phoned YSU from Panama City and told us that they urgently need to contact you, as mediator chosen by the Salvadoran president in the 15 October talks, to conclude arrangements for the dialogue. What can you tell us about that?

[Rosas Chavez] Thank you for giving me the opportunity to explain the nature of the task that President Duarte has asked me to carry out. The church has stated that it is willing to contribute to the peace effort. My mission is to mediate between the two parties so that they can arrange details of the meeting in La Palma on Monday. Therefore, my mission is not mediation per se, but consists of serving as a link between the two groups so that the various details of the meeting can be settled. I am happy because contact has been made with Dr Ungo, with whom I will speak after this interview.

[Reporter] Msgr, what are the chances that this first round of talks will bring peace to El Salvador?

[Rosas Chavez] The meeting at La Palma marks the culmination of a long-awaited effort that has required a lot of work. It will bring the two conflicting parties to the same table. Steps toward the initiation of a second phase of talks will be taken there. The second phase will be long and difficult but should bring about peace. The important thing is that the language of bullets is gradually being replaced by human language.

[Reporter] The FDR leader asked whether the site for the talks that will take place 3 days from now has been chosen. Have you decided where they will be held?

[Rosas Chavez] The site must be chosen by mutual agreement. I have to present the FDR leaders with President Duarte's proposed site. They can accept it or propose a different place. My job is to help them reach agreement on this. This takes a lot of patience and dedication, because we have to listen to one side and then to the other. We cannot keep regular hours. However, we are glad to do this because it benefits the cause of peace.

[Reporter] Msgr, we would like you to tell the Salvadoran people to remain alert to developments in La Palma, Chalatenango.

[Rosas Chavez] I think it is significant that La Palma, which is a town of craftsmen, might also become the home of craftsmen of peace.

Rivera y Damas on Church's Role

PA141846 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1711 GMT 14 Oct 84

[By Cristina Hasbun de Merino]

[Text] San Salvador, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Catholic Church will act as a witness in the dialogue to be held tomorrow, Monday, between representatives of the government and the guerrillas in the town of La Palma, in the northern Department of Chalatenango.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, said today that the Episcopal Conference of El Salvador was asked to perform two services for the La Palma meeting: one; that a bishop serve as an intermediary in the preliminaries for the meeting, and two, that several bishops be assigned to serve as qualified witnesses. During his homily at the metropolitan cathedral, the prelate added that the Episcopal Conference "has accepted this because for the past few years it has pointed to the need for a dialogue to peacefully resolve our lengthy and bloody conflict."

Rivera y Damas said that the dialogue "is a very significant fact, a new approach to the conflict, and an effort to denationalize it [desnacionalizarlo] and to let the Salvadorans be the ones who search for their own solution."

It is expected that the guerrillas' political delegates to the La Palma meeting will arrive at noon today. La Palma is a town of some 6,000 people located 82 km from San Salvador.

According to reliable sources, Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR, and Ruben Zamora, member of that organization's political-diplomatic commission, will arrive at the Salvadoran airport of Comalapa from Panama. The sources said that Ungo and Zamora will arrive aboard a Colombian Air Force plane accompanied by the ambassadors of Colombia, Switzerland, and France accredited to Panama.

There has been absolute secrecy surrounding the identities of the FMLN's representatives.

The government will be represented by President Jose Napoleon Duarte and Defense Minister General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, who publicly offered to participate in the meeting with the guerrillas. It is speculated that Minister of the Presidency Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and Deputy Defense Minister General Rafael Flores Lima will also participate in the meeting.

Civilian sources and authorities in La Palma told ACAN-EFE today that the town is completely quiet, daily activities are being carried out normally, and there is no visible Army or rebel presence.

Vatican Names Representative

PA151250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1202 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Vatican City, 15 Oct (EFE) -- The commercial attache of the Salvadoran Apostolic Nunciature, Msgr Giacomo Ottonello, will represent the Holy See in the peace talks in El Salvador today between President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the Salvadoran guerrillas.

The information was indirectly released by deputy director of the Vatican's press office, Pierfranco Pastore.

According to Father Pastore, "that country's hierarchy has contributed to the realization of this meeting, especially in the person of the archbishop of San Salvador, Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, and Monsignor Marco Revelo Contreras, Bishop of Santa Ana, with the support of the Apostolic Nuniature, of which Msgr Giacomo Ottonello is the commercial attache."

Msgr Giacomo Ottonello, a young Piamontes priest, has been holding the post since April of this year, when the Apostolic Nuncio, Hungarian Monsignor Lajos Kada, was appointed by the pope as secretary of the Congregation for the Sacraments.

The news of the appointment of Msgr Ottonello as the Vatican's representative at the meeting to be held today in La Palma (El Salvador) was released in the capital by the auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez.

Besides Msgr Ottonello, acting as observer, the historic meeting will be attended by the San Salvador archbishop, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, as mediator.

Dialogue Begins at 1010

PA151646 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1629 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] La Palma (El Salvador), 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The peace dialogue between the Salvadoran Government and guerrillas began at 1010 at the parish church of La Palma, 85 km from San Salvador.

The first to enter the church were the government representatives, followed by political and military leaders representing the rebels.

There were no ceremonies, protocol, or greetings.

The meeting is taking place behind closed doors.

Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and a guerrilla commander will reportedly hold a press conference within 5 or 6 hours.

Villalobos Absence Confirmed

PA151805 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1618 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Unidentified FMLN spokesman interviewed by unidentified journalists at local park in La Palma, Chalatenango Department; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Excerpt] [Answer] We want to achieve peace with social justice. The fact that we have obligated the Napoleon Duarte government to recognize us and to come and meet with us is a victory. Our position is to reach specific agreements. We hope that Mr Duarte's position is serious to permit agreements.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] That will be discussed at the meeting and the news media will be informed of the results of the meeting. I repeat: Dialogue will be announced at the conclusion of the meeting.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] [words indistinct] We are inviting the international news media.

[Question] What is your name?

[Answer] The press committee of the FMLN.

[Question] The name of the others?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] Commander Joaquin Villalobos could not come. I am going to answer that question again. Commander Villalobos could not come. We asked, through the monsignor, that Commander Villalobos he allowed to travel by helicopter from where he is to La Palma, since it is a long way between that place and here. The Red Cross was going to give protection to the helicopter, but the Duarte government would not let us use the civilian helicopter of the CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] They arrived 5 minutes ago at La Palma.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I cannot tell you that. You can understand why.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] He wonder: Is the CEL helicopter a military aircraft or a civilian aircraft? I don't know.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is proof that there is a lack of willingness to facilitate the dialogue he has proclaimed so much.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] That is right. They held a prior meeting a few days ago. Yesterday.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] There are FMLN representatives at this meeting. Those participating in the meeting are: Commander Facundo Guardado Guardado, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, [words indistinct]. There is Commander (Nidiu) and Commander (Lucio) who are here as aides. These companeros have come from all the fronts close to Chalatenango.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] He was unable to come because he could not walk to this place. We had requested a helicopter to bring him. The Red Cross does not supply helicopters. We asked for a civilian helicopter. Initially, we tried to get a helicopter abroad but as you know, the companies that rent helicopters will not risk sending their aircraft to El Salvador.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I don't know, but they showed a lack of support for the dialogue.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Yesterday Commander Villalobos made a statement over Radio Venceremos and Radio Farabundo Marti.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Somewhere in territory under FMLN control.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We believe that as a result of the elections it has been demonstrated that at least one-third of El Salvador is under FMLN control since no elections were held in that territory.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Commander (Nidia) is a companera with a lengthy record in the struggle of the people. She is well known by the people.

Duarte's Proposal

PA151904 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1652 GMT 15 Oct 84

["Document of Principles and Norms" presented by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte to guerrillas at the 15 October meeting at La Palma, Chalatenango -- read by Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount -- live]

[Text] Salvadoran people: Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has instructed me to repeat to the Salvadoran people and the world's peoples the official document that the president is presently submitting to the guerrilla leaders at the negotiation table in La Palma.

This document is based on the peace proposal that President Duarte made at the United Nations on 8 October. I will read the text of the document:

Meeting at La Palma

Background

On 8 October in my address to the UN General Assembly, I said: Unfortunately the FDR has not understood that we are facing a new situation. That is why it continues attempting to change things that no longer exist: a medieval agrarian structure, a financial structure at the service of the interests of minorities, an army at the service of a political system that is dominated by an economic elite. This is no longer so. Beginning in 1979 an in-depth process of change began, which has been taking on more strength. From this forum I wish to tell the ideologues of El Salvador's rebels in arms to tone down their strategies to adapt to the country's new circumstances. This is not the same El Salvador that they left in 1978 and 1979. A climate of freedom pervades our country. Political parties are respected and their activities are promoted and the people choose their leaders freely. Abuses of authority and violations of human rights have decreased to a minimum level and those guilty of them are sought out and punished. Peasants are now receiving the banks' largest shares of credit and participating actively in social and political struggles. El Salvador has a new society today.

Further on I said: I make this offer based on the Salvadoran Constitution, which establishes democracy as the country's political system and political pluralism, allowing the coexistence of the most diverse ideologies.

Undoubtedly this proposal and its acceptance by all sectors, including those who fight it through violent means, demands a change of attitudes, in which hate is replaced by understanding and tolerance. The peace manifested by outward symbols is none other than the result of a state of individual and collective awareness that rejects aggression and all forms of violence and promotes dialogue and a democratic political game expressed at the polls.

Based on the Constitution, and answering loyally to the people's will in absolute good faith and with the willingness to find more humane solutions, I propose the pacification of El Salvador and guarantee the necessary political space so that those who have taken up arms can join society's mainstream and participate in the democratic political process.

With such purposes in mind, I present to the consideration of all Salvadorans in the context of this meeting for peace, the following principles and general norms:

I. Special Commission

The creation of a commission made up of six delegates appointed by the president of the Republic, six representatives of the groups who have taken up arms, and one moderator to be oppointed by the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference.

Functions of the Special Commission

This commission will:

A. Hold periodic meetings on preestablished dates and places agreed by mutual accord by the participants.

B. Study and analyze the subjects set forth in this document and others that concern this offer.

C. Broadly discuss mechanisms to adequately establish and execute the peace offer.

D. Recommend the adoption of overall and partial measures that will help this commission carry out its objectives.

E. Determine the procedures that this commission will use in its discussions and its internal workings.

F. Review all proposals submitted with regard to its agenda. Only proposals directly related to the agenda and the peace offer will be accepted.

G. Help to assure the maintenace of the absolute secrecy of participants and the moderator with regard to the proposals, progress, and topics submitted to discussion before this commission.

H. Present to the president of the Republic the recommendations and proposals that emerge from the commission's discussions.

The Moderator

1. The moderator will attempt to maintain the commission's meetings within a favorable climate, instilling in its participants good faith and respect.

2. He will call the meetings that have previously been agreed upon.

3. He will coordinate the order in which speakers take part in discussions.

4. He will coordinate matters pertaining to the reception, permanence, and transportation of the representatives of the guerrillas.

5. He will maintain a log in which proposals will be numbered and the development of the meeting's agenda will be noted.

II. End of Violence

A. In order that the peace process reflect the people's legitimate wishes, it is to end violence as a means of attaining power and to incorporate the guerrillas into the democratic process.

III. Democratic Process

El Salvador's democratic process, based on the principles of the Salvadoran Constitution, is expressed through the following points:

A. The political system is pluralistic and political parties are the only instrument by which the people are represented in government.

B. Respect for diverse political concepts on social organization, their expression in the form of electoral political platforms, and the guarantee to carry them out in governments that are elected freely.

C. The exercise and promotion of political, economic, and social rights in accordance with the norms of the Constitution, laws, and international treaties on human rights.

D. Effective freedom for individuals to move, express themselves, elect, opt for public office, associate, choose their work, develop spiritually and materially, affiliate themselves with any political party, and choose their religion according to their consciences. The only limitation in the exercise of these rights will be that which law establishes.

E. Access to power will be circumscribed by participation in political parties, in honest and periodic elections, as the institutional mechanism that expresses self-determination and is expressed by an egalitarian, universal, secret, and direct vote.

F. Government institutions such as the Legislative Assembly, the Presidency, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Armed Forces, electoral bodies, municipal governments, and others have mechanisms that control them and ensure due forms of succession that are established by law.

G. Respect and adherence to the Constitution of the Republic is the basis for the existence of legitimate constitutional order. It establishes social, economic, and political norms that ensure social justice and preserve peace and security in the country.

IV. Political Incorporation

1. Once the guerrillas have agreed to join the democratic process and participate in the country's political process and its social and economic activities, as president of the Republic, I offer:

A. To propose to the Legislative Assembly a general, immediate, and nonexclusive amnesty for all those who have participated directly or indirectly in crimes related to the situation of political violence.

B. To order and adopt the necessary measures so that officers, troops, members of security bodies, and members of the Territorial Service and Civil Defense guarantee free movement of the guerrillas who rejoin society, their families, or their jobs.

C. To guarantee political participation to all sectors and groups who, respecting legal order, express opinions or act in accordance with their ideological convictions.

D. To those who decide to abandon the country, I will provide all necessary means to obtain proper documentation for them and their immediate family members, if they so choose.

E. To the governments who receive those persons that the above point describes, ample support will be given in processing those transfers.

F. To those persons who have been displaced from their homes due to violence and who are refugees or have abandoned the country, I offer the necessary guarantees for their return to their places of origin.

G. Free participation in the organization of political activities, for which the necessary guarantees for their association, participation, and expression will be granted.

H. To propose to the Legislative Assembly laws that will allow the registration of their political parties and of their corresponding electoral tickets.

I. To guarantee freedom of expression and the exercise of prerogatives to the other political parties.

J. To establish special programs to care for the handicapped, that include rehabilitation programs that ensure their reincorporation into society, particularly, programs to bring about the moral, mental, cultural recovery of those persons whom violence has affected.

I pray to God that he inspire and help us in the achievement of this peace process. Only a climate of fraternity and reconciliation will allow Salvadorans to come together to attain the peace that we so ardently desire, which is the beginning of the necessary understanding that will guide us toward a promising future, so deserved by the Salvadoran people.

[Signed] Jose Napoleon Duarte

Constitutional President of the Republic

La Palma, Chalatenango, 15 October 1984

Slavadoran people: This is the official document that President Jose Napoleon Duarte is presenting at the negotiation table at the peace meeting at La Palma.

This document has been inspired by genuine sincerity, absolute good faith, and resolute political willingness. It responds to the Salvadoran people's deepest need: the end of violence and the attainment of a genuine and authentic peace.

Today a process is beginning at La Palma, Chalatenango. Today the first meeting that we hope will be the beginning of a process, based on the good faith, sincerity, and political willingness that we have is taking place. We hope that the guerrilla leaders also share this willingness, so that in the shortest time possible we can reach an authentic, deep, true, and permanent social peace that will bring political and social peace. Thus our people will be able to develop within a system that will allow them to attain the standards of living that they deserve because they are a brave and determined people who have suffered the consequences of a violence that they do not deserve. Thank you very much. Let us all have faith in God.

Meeting to End at 1500

PA151832 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1737 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Msgr Gregorio Rosa Chavez auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, announcement at La Palma -- live]

[Text] Good morning, we want to release some information so that we all may learn what is going on at the meeting underway inside the parish church. Everything is progressing normally. None of the participants in the meeting will come out until the end of the talks, therefore, none of them will come out before 1500.

1. The meeting is scheduled to end at 1500.

2. If those participating in the meeting should decide, there will be a joint communique. In such a case, the communique will be read by the coordinator of the meeting, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas.

3. It has been agreed that there will be two successive news conferences: first, one by the fronts, and then another by the government. The two groups will determine the duration of each news conference.

4. The newsmen will not have to move around to obtain statements from the delegations, since the delegations will be changing. Therefore, the official delegation will wait its turn, and once the fronts' delegation retires, the governement group will then take up its position.

These are the official reports that as mediator of this meeting we wanted to pass on to you.

We insist that none of the members of the meeting will come out of the church before 1500. They will have lunch inside the church. There will be a recess, but nobody will come out; therefore, we do not want you to have any false expectations in that respect.

We also want to ask, in the name of the participants, to do everything possible so that the conditions outside the church remain as calm as possible, which will permit better communication for them. The communication is precisely the dialogue, which, in turn, is the path toward peace. Thank you.

We want to tell the national and international press representatives that there is no longer any reason to try to break into the church; therefore, we ask you to lift the siege and remove your cameras, your microphones, and pens. We would appreciate it very much if you could give us a little space around the church, because you would have a more confortable wait for the meeting to end. Again, we tell you that there will be nothing before 1500. Should there be any change in the hour, we shall inform you in due time.

Joint Communique

PA152253 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2135 GMT 15 Oct 84

["Joint Communique" read by Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, at the end of the talks between the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN-FDR in La Palma -- live]

[Text] Chalatenango, Republic of El Salvador

1. At 1015 on Monday, 15 October 1984, the first meeting at the highest level between Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and his delegates, and delegates of the FDR and FMLN headed by Guillermo Manuel Ungo, was held.

Msgr Arturo Rivera y Dams, archbishop of San Salvador, acted as moderator at the meeting. The qualified witnesses at this meeting were: Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, Msgr Rodrigo Orlando Cabrero of the order of Santiago de Maria, and Msgr Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, on behalf of the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference; and Msgr Giacomo Ottonelo, the commercial attache of the Apostolic Nunciature in El Salvador, on behalf of the Holy See.

The delgations that participated in this meeting were made up of the following people: Dr Abraham Rodriguez, first presidential delegate; Dr Rene Fortin Magana, second presidential delegate; Presidency Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes and General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, minister of defense and public security, on behalf of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

2. The FMLN-FDR was represented by: Guillermo Manuel Ungo, president of the FDR; Ruben Ignacio Zamora, member of the FDR Executive Committee; and FMLN Commanders Ferman Cienfuegos and Facundo Guardado who were accompanied by Commanders Luico Rivera and Nidia Diaz.

The dialogue lasted 4 and 1/2 hours in an atmosphere of seriousness and mutual respect. The opinions and proposals of the two delegations were heard. By common agreement, it was decided to create a commission or joint mechanism made up of four delegates appointed by the president of the Republic and four delegates appointed by the FDR-FMLN under the moderation of a bishop appointed by the Salvadoran Episcopal Conference.

This commission or joint mechanism will be tasked with:

A. Studying the suggestions and proposals presented by both delegations in this meeting.

B. Developing the necessary mechanisms to incorporate all sectors of the country in the search for peace.

C. Studying measures that will make possible the humanization of the armed conflict.

D. Discussing all those aspects that lead to peace as soon as possible.

It was also agreed to hold the next meeting in the second half of November at a place and date to be agreed on in advance.

The two delegations express their profound appreciation to the moderator of this meeting, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the witnesses, and the Salvadoran people who accompanied us throughout this day. [applause]

All of this is an inspiration to the national will of the Salvadoran people and amply expressed as a desire to achieve peace within a framework of pluralism, democracy, and social justice.

Ungo, Cienfuegos Statements

PA160002 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2143 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Guillermo Manuel Ungo and Ferman Cienfuegos, representatives of the FMLN-FDR, statements to the press at the end of the first round of the peace talks at the La Palma Church in La Palma, Chalatenango -- live]

[Text] [Ungo] Companeros, you have already heard the joint communique that gives the results of the first meeting that we, the members of the FMLN and FDR, have held with the Salvadoran Government led by engineer Duarte. This has been an effort made by the Salvadoran people. This has been a struggle waged by the Salvadoran people and by our front which, for many years, has been reiterating our position in favor of dialogue and negotiation to achieve peace. This has made these preliminary results possible.

Our opinion of this meeting, and we cannot reveal the details of what transpired, as has been reported, our opinion is positive. We feel that this was the first step in a dialogue process in a difficult, complex situation. We feel that many steps remain to be taken and that the Salvadoran people will be the main characters in taking those steps to lead us to a peace with justice and freedom. [applause; crowd chants: "Ungo, Ungo."]

We have conflicting viewpoints. There are obviously differences of opinion and different assessments of the nation's reality. However, we have reached an initial agreement. This pleases us and leads us to view our country's future with optimism.

Companero Commander Ferman Cienfuegos will now address you. Thank you very much and see you soon!

[Cienfuegos] Salvadoran people, Salvadoran people, a thousand times heroic, we all want peace. [crowd shouts: "We do!"] We all want peace. [applause; crowd shouts] We all want peace. The FDR and the FMLN want peace.

Peace will be a difficult, complex path. Today we have been able to take an important step. Today, for the first time, we took an important step. For the past 3 years, the FMLN-FDR has proposed that we sit down and talk with the government because we want peace. We all want peace. This path of peace will bring peace with reform [as heard], peace with democracy and pluralism, peace. ... [interrupted by shouts from crowd]

In this regard, the FMLN-FDR has interpreted the feelings of all of you and of all those who are not present here. The path has been difficult. It has cost much bloodshed of the thousand times heroic Salvadoran people. [applause]

We will continue to struggle so that together all of the political and social forces, all of the guilds, all of the forces that represent our people, in addition to the FDR and the FMLN, all of the political and organizational forces, and all Salvadorans will now begin to discuss the political solutions that the country needs.

We believe that this political solution should result from the participation of all Salvadorans and all of the forces because the problem of peace is a problem for all Salvadoran people. This has been difficult because there are forces that oppose dialogue and reforms. There are forces that are opposed to peace. That is why all Salvadorans must unite to achieve this great popular achievement and make it an instrument of the entire people.

In closing, Salvadoran people, we have been working here for many hours. The results have been positive. There have been positive results. There is optimism. There is optimism. This path will be difficult. Do not expect immediate results. Do not expect the solution to be immediate. It will be arduous; it will be difficult; but we will attain peace. We will attain peace together. [crowd shouts]

We invite each of you to return to your homes, villages, and to the large cities and propose the establishment of a commission or committee for dialogue in each village, each canton, each neighborhood. [appluse, shouts] The FDR and the FMLN, interpret the interests of the masses. You have waited here for 5 hours but the Salvadoran people have also struggled for over 50 years to rid themselves of the dictatorship. In other words, the Salvadoran people have learned great patience and that is why from now on we need to take firm and steady steps to ensure that peace will be lasting.

In closing, I want all of us to struggle together. Let us all struggle for peace. Let us struggle for peace. [applause] Let us struggle for peace. Thank you, companeros.

Duarte Statement

PA160013 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2154 GMT 15 Oct 84

[President Jose Napoleon Duarte statement after meeting with FMLN-FDR leaders in La Palma, Chalatenango Department, El Salvador on 15 October -- live]

[Text] I think that during the past few hours all Salvadorans, even those in the most distant parts of our country, have been expectant about the most significant development that has taken place in our homeland. the entire world is also expectant about these developments.

I wanted to interpret the Salvadoran people's feelings when I convoked and issued invitations to this meeting where, on behalf of the people, and on the basis of the constitutional power that the Salvadoran people have bestowed on me, I chose to make a peace offering, an offering that reflects the aspiration of all Salvadoran people. [shouts of "Viva Duarte!" and "Duarte, Duarte, Duarte!"]

You have heard the document drafted jointly in which we treat the way in which this meeting was conducted with the utmost seriousness and responsibility. The work carried out by the church to moderate and arrange this meeting is truly praiseworthy. The conduct of both sides has been truly important in dealing seriously and thoroughly with the huge problems with which all of us Salvadorans are familiar. Everyone knows that destitution, pain, injustice, and lack of freedom [shouts] (?Have united) our people. This is why we believe it was impossible to take care of all aspects at a single meeting. However, we were willing to work in order to come out facing the altar of the sweet name of Mary with a document that would give the hope of peace to the people. This is why we have thought we must continue expanding on each of these aspects so we may gradually resolve our problems.

I have told all the FMLN and FDR sectors that they can join the democratic process within a pluralistic framework [applause, shouts], a framework of freedom and deep respect for human rights. I have told them that solutions cannot be achieved overnight, that we are not offering miracles, but that we are offering to fight so that together the Salvadoran people may bring about the miracle of achieving their own liberation and peace for the entire Salvadoran people. [applause, shouts]

Now that this ceremony has concluded, now that we are going back home, we must do so in an orderly fashion in order to avoid accidents. We must help, so all of us can return peacefully to our homes. I will return to continue fighting for peace, working for justice, and confronting the homeland's grave problems. Thank you very much. [applause, shouts of "Duarte, Duarte, Duarte!"]

Duarte Press Conference

PA160452 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0307 GMT 16 Oct 84

President Jose Napoleon Duarte Press Conference in Salvador; questioners not identified -- live]

[Text] [Duarte] First of all, allow me to greet the Salvadoran people. This has been a difficult day full of emotions. I went to La Palma with great hope and faith that we would emerge successful in our efforts to achieve peace. I think that the outcome has proved successful; I found that there were thousands of people at La Palma because they wanted to attend this historical event. On my way there, I saw people carrying signs, white flags, and shouting: We want peace. All of this filled me with emotion. Then, we arrived at the location of the chief of the joint staff and the 4th Infantry Brigade commander. I greeted them and when I started to depart toward La Palma one of them said: God bless you; we hope you will achieve our goals and achieve peace. This filled me with emotion.

We arrived at La Palma and went to the place where the meeting was to be held. Then, we began working arduously; we worked for 5 and 1/2 hours, studying all of the aspects, all of the angles of our national problem. Of course, we had different viewpoints; they presented their viewpoints according to their overall conception of the situation and we presented our viewpoints on what we consider our current reality, the 1984 reality, which is completely different than that of 1979.

Why? Because before meeting with you today we have lived a day in which, for the first time in our history, the government and the guerrilla groups' representatives have sat down to discuss things and talk. We exchanged viewpoints and tried to find the road toward peace. This act, by itself, is transcendental for our nation. Therefore, I believe that the outcome is highly positive.

[Question indistinct] Does this mean that the guerrilla groups will [words indistinct] television media?

[Duarte] We have agreed to work on different things. One of these is that we will try to humanize the conflict, to prevent so much destruction, so much violence. The guerrilla leaders and I stressed the need to humanize the conflict, to try to reduce all of the schemes and [word indistinct] of this ruthless war. This does not mean that we will become careless regarding our national security. I wish to make it quite clear that my duty as president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces is to offer complete security to the nation. According to the Constitution, the Armed Forces' mission is to not only safeguard our sovereignty and national territory, but also our security. That is my duty and I shall fulfill it. However, we must try to reduce to a minimum all the things that provoked sorrow, sadness, and death. Therefore, this is a vital part of our efforts to humanize the conflict, to stop the destruction of bridges, the burning of buses and the destruction of harvests so that the people are permitted to live in peace. We will gradually find the coincidental points to achieve the peace for which we all hope.

[Question] Mr President, does this mean that the guerrilla groups will decrease their attacks on civilians and their properties?

[Duarte] I told you quite clearly that you must understand what the guerrilla activities represent when they stop buses on the roads, force the passengers to get out, and set fire to the vehicles; or when they destroy trucks carrying foodstuffs; or when they destroy the harvests. Today, a group of refugees from Morazan delivered copies of a letter to the two parties. I read the letter and told all of those at the table: Gentlemen, the refugees from Morazan say in this letter that they want to return to their lands; they ask us to build the bridge to span the Torola River again so that they can return to their homes, return to their villages, return to their towns, and be able to work and live in peace.

Therefore, I think that our efforts are important and the guerrilla groups should become aware of the damages they are inflicting on the people by destroying their harvests, their houses, and the people's lives.

[Question] If the guerrilla leaders [words indistinct] democracy in El Salvador [words indistinct] government [words indistinct]?

[Duarte] I would not say that this is a matter of confidence. It clearly proves that the country has changed and we are facing a new reality; that there are all kinds of conditions in the country, to the extent that even the guerrillas dare to ask our help to [words indistinct] a helicopter, that subversive leaders came to the country. In fact, they are still in the country. This proves that we have chosen the right road. We are exerting ourselves so that all of the people perceive this calm situation and feel free to move about in the country.

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I think it is important that I tell you that when the five of us representing the government arrived, we waited for the subversive leaders' arrival. When they arrived, we shook hands and sat facing them. Monsignor Rivera y Damas then offered a prayer and said some heartfelt words, full of feeling.

He talked about peace, the pope's message, and our Lord's message regarding the achievement of peace. Then we started the meeting and I presented the document that we had prepared. I gave a copy of our constitution to each of them. I told them: When I was sworn in as president I pledged that I would abide by the Constitution; I now give you a copy of the constitution. I am ready to exert myself, according to the constitution, to achieve peace. However, I will not step out of its guidelines, not by a single millimeter.

Afterwards, Mr Ungo spoke and presented his overall viewpoints on the problem. They presented the idea that they wanted democracy, social reforms. All in all they presented five or six points that represented an analysis of our current situation. They said that the country had not changed, that it was the same country which existed in 1979 or even before. In their opinion, my thesis was not accurate. They said that the problem would be solved after an overall analysis. This was the main point discussed at the meeting: whether the situation in the country had changed. I said that the mere fact that we were in La Palma, the president of the Republic meeting with the leaders of the groups up in arms, was a fundamental change and that it represents an important step.

It is important to understand that the country has changed and it will continue to change. I have said many times that we must not think that this phenomenon will be resolved from one day to another. We must not think that there will be a miracle. No, this is a process and within this process we must be aware that we will have to go step by step. This is why I have insisted that we believe that this is a Salvadoran problem which must be solved among Salvadorans and in El Salvador. I say this precisely because they say that El Salvador is aligned. However, I have said that there is still a chance to resolve this problem if we, the Salvadorans, wish to resolve it. The dependence that we have on others, the dependence that they have on the Cubans, Russians, and Nicaraguans, or the dependence we have on other countries is the result of the fact that we, the Salvadorans, have not been able to rid ourselves of hate and we have refused to trade this hate for tolerance and understanding. This is the basis of the peace proposal I have made: that they rid themselves of this feeling of hate and join the homeland's democratic life. Let us understand that democracy means participation and pluralism. They have agreed with this definition and it is expressed in the document when we speak of democracy, pluralism, participation, and social justice. These are the topics that we believe to be essential and that the commission should discuss [word indistinct] of this belief because this is demanded by the Constitution, it is demanded by the Salvadoran people. All Salvadorans wish for peace, but not peace based on oppression and tyranny, not peace based on crushing each other but peace based on respect, participation, democracy, and social justice.

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I believe that the clearest position I encountered was that of Commander Cienfuegos, who analyzed the situation and said that he also understood that there had been a change in the situation. He spoke of the proclamation issued by the Armed Forces and said that he felt that the proclamation was the beginning of social change, an important change. Therefore, Commander Cienfuegos was very clear regarding his position. At certain moments there were differences in ideas on whether the solution was idealistic and global or whether it was a process. I insisted that there could be no solution unless it was for a pure idealistic democracy and it would not be until then that the problems would be resolved.

I presented the idea that democracy is an instrument and it is the process to (?perfect) the society. Following a lengthy discussion we reached the conclusion of an overall concept.

After we discussed these problems of historical, economic, political, and social interpretation of the country and the military, we began to prepare the analysis of the two proposals.

The two proposals coincided in some things that are fundamental: that war is hateful; that violence is no good; and that there is a national concensus in the search for peace. These words were also said by Commander Cienfuegos. Therefore, this moment allowed us to find the basis to reach a joint declaration. The two parties felt the need to leave the meeting with an answer for the people. We felt the need to tell all the Salvadorans that there is no longer a need to continue with the bloodshed among brothers, among Salvadorans; that there is no longer a need to continue suffering the consequences of all this terrorist process; that it is no longer logical to continue with this idea of insurgency and counterinsurgency as an ideological basis for this polarized all-out war. Therefore, in the proposal we made we included, as the fundamental point, to try to get close to a peaceful solution through a process in which humanization if one of the fundamental points.

At this moment we decided to analyze the proposals. The Salvadoran people know of my formal proposal: to create a commission to study, one by one, all these issues. I believe that to reach somewhere we must begin by walking and today we began to walk to reach that objective the people want so much: peace.

We will not achieve this from one day to another. Today we began walking down the path and little by little we must clear this path until we can turn it into a road, a highway, and someday achieve peace. As president of the Republic it is my duty to work hard, together with my companeros, my companeros of the cabinet, of the military high command, my companeros, the commanders of all the headquarters in the country, my companeros of all the political parties, social forces, and the people, to achieve this peace. This is what I plan to do and the reason why I accepted the presidency. Rest assured that all who voted for me did so with the hopes that I could achieve peace. Those who did not vote for me, but who also want peace, rest assured that you will be with me, that you will stand by my side and that we will struggle together to achieve peace.

FDR's Ungo, Zamora Depart for Panama

PA160303 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0239 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 15 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- The leaders of the leftist Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, who attended a meeting today with the Salvadoran Government, left at 1900 (0100 GMT) for Panama.

Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, FDR chief leaders, flew to Panama aboard the Colombian Air Force plane that brought them from Panama to Comalapa International Airport.

The whereabouts of the FMLN guerrillas, who together with the FDR leaders comprised the leftist rebel commission that held talks today for the country's pacification in the church in the northern town of La Palma, is not known.

CLANDESTINE REPORTAGE ON LA PALMA TALKS

FMLN-FRG Memorandum on Procedures

PA121801 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 12 Oct 84

["Excerpts" of FMLN-FDR memorandum entitled "Proposal on Operational and Security Procedures for the 15 October Meeting Between Delegations of the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN and FDR Fronts," dated 9 October; place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] 1. Nature of the meeting

This is to be a formal initation of a dialogue between the parties in order to search for a political solution to the conflict.

2. The meeting will have an open agenda and there will be no prerequisites, to avoid creating obstacles that could impede the meeting.

3. Nature of the delegations

The delegations will be plenipotentiary and will have the authority to make formal agreements and commitments.

4. Reliable witnesses

Reliable witnesses mutually agreed upon are necessary to give credibility to the meeting. We propose Dr Luis Herrera Campins, former president of Venezuela; Mr Willy Brandt, president of the Socialist International; and Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador.

5. Handling of the news media
A. Operational and security procedures must be kept secret.
B. Speeches should be moderate in order to create a favorable environment. To this end, name-calling and accusations should be kept to a minimum.
C. The parties should agree on documents and declarations resulting from the meeting in order to safeguard agreements as well as to create a favorable environment that will contribue to a successful dialogue.
D. Following the meeting, both delegations will be able to hold separate news conferences with the local and international media.

6. Protocol
A. Each delegation will have four persons who will act as aides and secretaries.
B. Both delegations must avoid carrying weapons.
C. Each delegation should be allowed to carry a portable tape recorder.
D. Shortwave radios should be allowed to operate.
E. The mutually agreed upon witnesses must be present at the meeting and chair the meeting.
F. A moment of silence should be observed before the meeting begins in memory of the Salvadorans who have died in the war.
G. The Salvadoran national flag should be raised at the site where the meeting is to take place.

7. Security Issues
A. The governments of the Contadora Group countries will be requested to contribute to providing security for the FMLN and FDR delegates who will be arriving from abroad.
B. Embassies in San Salvador will be requested to house and provide transportation for FMLN and FDR delegates arriving from abroad.
C. The Contadora Group countries will be asked to ensure that the FMLN-FDR delegates in the country are able to meet with the FMLN-FDR delegates arriving from abroad prior to the meeting of the plenipotentiary delegations.

D. Journalists are to be placed in locations where they will not obstruct the meeting.

E. Guarantees will be sought that the FMLN-FDR delegates arriving from abroad will be able to leave the area and the country.

8. Demilitarization guarantees

A. The Contadora Group countries should be used to ensure that the area where the meeting is to be held is demilitarized and they should be in charge of security procedures at the meeting place as of 1200 on 14 October.

B. The area will remain demilitarized for 8 hours after the meeting concludes to allow the withdrawal of the FMLN-FDR delegates from the country's interior.

Zamora Addresses Troops

PA152117 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2012 GMT 15 Oct 84

[FDR leader Ruben Zamora statement made to an FMLN detachment outside the La Palma demilitarized zone prior to attending the talks with President Jose Napoleon Duarte -- read by announcer]

[Text] The people of the world and El Salvador wouldn't be paying attention to what is going to happen if you had not shown the government, the international community, and everyone else the strength, power, and heroism of the FMLN combatants throughout the years.

To us, it is very clear: Negotiations never make miracles; a dialogue does not make miracles. A dialogue is an expression of the correlation of political and military forces. Therefore, by attending this meeting we are (?saying) that (?to a great extent) we will do everything possible to guarantee the basic interests of the Salvadoran people in any process for a political solution. This is our [word indistinct] the people's basic interests. However, to succeed in this it is necessary that you, fighters of the FMLN, continue onward with a fighting spirit, intelligence, ability, and [word indistinct] because this is the way in which dialogues and negotiations can achieve something. Therefore, companeros, victory is up to you.

The second matter that I wanted to discuss with you is the event being held this morning. I believe our presence here expresses another step forward on the path for the unity of our forces. This is a strategic unity. It is a unity of revolutionary and democratic forces, and not only revolutionary forces. The fact that the two FDR leaders are here instead of going to the hotels kindly offered to us by well-intentioned people, and the fact that we would rather be here with you in FMLN territory is also our [word indistinct] to tell you that the unity of the FMLN-FDR is a strategic unity which nothing or nobody can ever break. This unity is the guarantee of victory.

FMLN-FDR 'Maximum Goals'

PA160359 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] The FMLN-FDR, the powerful force of this nation, is a force which is now recognized by the peoples and governments throughout the world; it is an unstoppable force which is the real representative of the Salvadoran people, and U.S. imperialism and the oppressors have been forced to recognize and respect us. The FMLN-FDR came to La Palma, Chalatenango Department, to sit at the negotiation table to state our people's maximum goals. Peace will be achieved when the people choose their own destiny; peace will be achieved when our people achieve power to raise the banners of justice; peace will exist when exploitation, poverty, and hunger no longer exist in this country. The FMLN-FDR stated the people's maximum goals at the negotiation table in La Palma, Chalatenango.

Our people demand the identification and punishment of those responsible for the murders of Msgr (Oscar Arnulfo) Romero, the four U.S. nuns, the companeros of the FDR Executive Committee, the Salvadoran Institute for Agrarian Transformation [ISTA] advisers, and the four Netherlands journalists. Our people demand the identification and punishment of those responsible for all of the political crimes perpetrated in recent years. Peace will be achieved when political prisoners are released and when the situation regarding all of the missing people is clarified.

These are the demands presented by the FMLN-FDR to achieve peace: Stop bombings against FMLN-controlled zones; full respect for the right to organize and mobilize workers in the countryside and the cities; full respect for the right to strike; the demilitarization of all working centers. These are the demands presented by the FMLN-FDR and all of our people to achieve peace: Full respect for the right to mobilize and organize all of the government workers; pay the teachers' salaries and solve their most important problems; establish a salary of 18 colones per quintal per day during the cotton and coffee harvests; increase the general salary for employees and workers in the commercial, banking, and industrial sector; reduce the prices of staples.

The FMLN-FDR request the strengthening and continuity of all phases of the agrarian reform process. In the meantime, there will not be peace in the country. We requests the reinstatement of Decree 207. Without this, there cannot be peace with justice. We request the total suspension of the forcible recruitment, an increase in the National University budget, and the maintenance of all scholarship plans for the children of the workers. Without these conditions, there cannot be peace in our fatherland.

Paying attention to the austerity policy, we request a reduction in the salaries of the president of the Republic, the deputies, and all high-level state officials and ministers. In the same manner, we request a reduction in salaries of colonels, lieutenant colonels, generals, and majors in the Army; an increase in soldiers' salaries; and an end to the policy of mistreatment in the garrisons such as physical abuse, threats against relatives, and so on. Without these conditions, there cannot be peace in our fatherland.

We demand the withdrawal of the U.S. advisers and the suspension of U.S. military aid. Without this, there cannot be peace in the fatherland.

We request a halt to the repression and persecution of the women in the markets, and the development of a plan that will permit the earning of a living and the suspension of the obligatory civil defense payments in all neighborhoods, districts, villages, and cantons. We request the establishment of state subsidies to reduce the price of fuel, spare parts, and other materials for transportation workers.

To achieve peace we demand the total opening of radio broadcasting, newspapers, and televised media to all labor and popular organizations. Without these conditions, there cannot be peace in our fatherland. We demand the establishment of special legal measures aimed at the protection of national and foreign press, thus guaranteeing the full freedom of information.

We demand a reduction in the light and water tariffs for domestic use, suspension of tuition payments in public schools, and the drafting of a schedule with a limit for tuition payments in private schools.

We demand preferential treatment and a reduction of interests on loans to small and medium farmers. We demand preferential treatment and the reduction of interests in the credit policy toward small enterprises. Without these conditions, there cannot be peace in our fatherland.

We demand a 100-percent increase in the taxes on all profits and utilities of large enterprises.

These are aspirations of our people. These are the maximum aspirations of our Salvadoran people.

FPL's Rodriguez Views Meeting

PA160338 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Commander Dimas Rodriguez, second secretary of the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL] and alternate commander of the FPL Armed Forces, interviewed by unidentified person on 15 October; place not given -- recorded]

[Question] Commander Dimas Rodriguez, greetings from Radio Farabundo Marti, the station that accompanies all our people in their struggle for peace and freedom. This brief interview is to learn your opinion regarding today's meeting held in La Palma, Chalatenango. Our first question to you is: Companero Commander, what perspectives for a political solution does the dialogue that began today in La Palma, Chalatenango, offer?

[Rodriguez] It is important to assess, in fair terms, the meeting held today, 15 October, in La Palma. During this meeting it was agreed to form a mixed committee with members of the FMLN-FDR and the Salvadoran Government and a member of the church who will act as a mediator. This organization will be responsible for studying the two proposals and to study the framework of possible solutions to find a favorable solution to the war we are waging. To this we have to add that the participation of the people, and the firm determination on the part of the FMLN-FDR, in their search for a political solution, gives this dialogue a good perspective and strength.

[Question] Companero Commander, this is our second question. How does the FMLN evaluate the response of the people observed today in La Palma, Chalatenango, and throughout the country to the dialogue that began today?

[Rodriguez] Regarding your second question, the people responded with much maturity and seriousness in their support for a dialogue as a step toward achieving peace. Our people know that peace is a peace with democracy, freedom, and justice; bread for our people and without foreign intervention. With the support our people gave to this dialogue, they have demanded the withdrawal of the Yankee advisers and an end to the process of Yankee intervention in our war. Our people also understand very well that the quest for a political solution is not easy; it is a difficult process and involves the participation of all the political, democratic, and progressive sectors and forces. The participation of the people is also needed to continue the work of the dialogue for peace. This is very positive and the people have demonstrated a great trust in the FDR and the FMLN. They value the capacity and determination of the FMLN-FDR in its task of achieving peace.

[Question] The following is our third question, Companero Commander Dimas Rodriguez. Please tell our people, who closely follow your statements and evaluation regarding the La Palma, Chalatenango, meeting held today 15 October. What attitude do you believe will be adopted by the Salvadoran Army and what attitude will be adopted by the FMLN-FDR in view of this new dialogue which has begun in our homeland?

[Rodriguez] Now to answer your third question. The Salvadoran Army will try to launch offensives in various areas of the country in an attempt to boost the morale of its troops. We must also warn of the possibility that they will repress the people even more because of our people's support for the dialogue. We are sure that conflicts within the heart of the Army will occur.

This will be between those who support the dialogue and those who oppose a political solution. We have to realize that any support for a dialogue would hinder Reagan's policy. In this regard, they will try to obstruct the efforts for a dialogue and this will create contradictions within the Salvadoran Army.

However, we are convinced that the way to resolve the political, economic, social crisis that brought the war on must not be by increasing the war but by seeking a political solution to the war. Within this framework, as long as we do not achieve a political solution which is favorable to the interests of our people, we will find ourselves forced to continue defending, with weapons, the interests of our people. However, we reiterate our firm will to find peace. Our army is of the people and it identifies with the great aspirations of our people and this means that by searching for peace we will establish stronger ties with our people. That will be all.

Commentary on Duarte Proposal

PA152323 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1949 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The Salvadoran people are demanding that Duarte promote dialogue with seriousness and responsibility. At the United Nations, Duarte announced [words indistinct] the FMLN-FDR's dialogue proposals and recognized that our fronts form an important force that represents the Salvadoran people. The efforts that we have made throughout all these years of struggle have earned us a special place in the eyes of the Salvadoran people, making us political organizations that reflect and represent their most cherished hopes.

We are promoting our effort to find a political solution to the conflict with seriousness and responsibility before history because we know that the Salvadoran people want peace and carry on their shoulders the entire cost of the war.

We do this also because it is the Salvadoran people's generous blood which is being spilled when guerrillas and soldiers are killed.

Mr Duarte: It is not true that repression has ended in El Salvador and that human rights violations have decreased to the minimum levels. In El Salvador the contrary takes place. Human rights violations are a scandal and take place as a matter of routine. [words indistinct] national and international humanitarian organizations.

It is not true, Mr Duarte, that in El Salvador there is a climate of freedom. Youths and workers in the cities are abducted; military operations that massacre civilians in the rural areas are launched.

Mr Duarte: It is not true that members of the Armed Forces and the regime's security bodies who abuse their authority are being punished. What is true is that Colonel Sigfrido Ochoa ordered that the Northern Trunk Highway be militarized a few days before today's meeting.

The Salvadoran economy is on the verge of collapse. It only survives thanks to the injection of dollars from the United States.

Professional organizations cannot express themselves or demonstrate in the context of their struggle to satisfy their most urgent needs. Teachers are forced to struggle constantly to ensure that their needs are satisfied. Workers are victims of mass dismissals and work places are closed down; people live in daily terror and uncertainty.

One cannot speak of democracy, freedom, and justice.

The process of dialogue and negotiation must focus on satisfying the Salvadoran people's most urgent needs. Our fronts do not want to end the conflict while leaving unresolved the terrible ills that our people are suffering or leaving unchanged the terrorist organizations that have brought so much suffering and pain to Salvadoran families. We do not want to end the conflict while allowing the oligarchs to continue exploiting the people and imperialism to continue to dominate our country.

We want to end the conflict to attain peace, justice, and freedom for the Salvadoran people; to see the end of the death squads, so that military chieftains who are guilty of massacring Salvador people will be tried and punished; to see democratic freedoms reestablished, so that the people might organize, express themselves, and move. We want to end the conflict through dialogue and negotiation so that businessmen at all levels, large and small, can do their work; so that students can learn without living in terror of war; so that the university can function normally once again; so that the mothers of all the missing can learn the fate of their children and be able to live in peace. This is the peace that the FDR-FMLN is proposing. We do not want the peace of cemeteries or to subject ourselves to a regime that is too proud and that is responsible for so much terror and violence. We reiterate our willingness to hold a dialogue. We demand that the regime heed the people's wishes and approach dialogue and negotiation with responsiblity so that the peace that the people want can be reached.

Long live the FDR! Long live the FMLN! Long live the Salvadoran people's vanguard!

Commander Villalobos Statement

PA151608 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1400 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Commander Joaquin Villalobos, member of the FMLN General Command, statement in Morazan Department — live]

[Text] Salvadoran people, people of the world, and news media right now covering the La Palma event:

On behalf of the FMLN General Command, I want to make the following public announcement:

1. Until yesterday and early this morning, the international community, fully backing our decision to participate in the La Palma meeting, worked on various mechanisms to assist our entire delegation. However, considering political and security requirements, it was not possible for me to go from Morazan Department to the town of La Palma in Chalatenango Department.

2. We would like to state on behalf of the FDR and the FMLN that this fact is in line with our effort to turn that which Mr Duarte planned and handled as a meeting involving himself, his party, and his government into an event that truly and specifically would favor peace. The international community, the local and the international news media have seen this.

3. On behalf of our people and our front, I want to state our appreciation for the support and cooperation that the diplomatic corps of various governments have given. We want to thank especially, Mr Willy Brandt, president of Socialist International; and Mr Belisario Betancur, president of Colombia, who made efforts until the last minute to solve the problems of our delegation in spite of the little time available.

We want to point out that broad international support for our forces and our serious and sincere position in favor of peace, is what made possible the presence of Dr Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora in La Palma.

4. I want to state that I regret being unable to be present at that important meeting for which the companeros of the FMLN General Command had assigned me along with Companero German Cienfuegos, to act as our front's representatives.

I want to reiterate to the Salvadoran people and the international community that I am willing to participate in any other event of this nature to take place in the future.

5. From Morazan, free territory in our fatherland, I send greetings to companeros Dr Gullermo Manuel Ungo, Buben Zamora, Commander Ferman Cienfuegos, and the companero commanders who will be replacing me in that important mission. Our delegation, based on the solid unity of our front, has the total support of the FMLN and the FDR, the fighters, and all the people.

6. We reiterate to our people our disposition to achieve peace and social, economic, and political achievements.

In La Palma, our delegation represents the working and poor people. Their most urgent demands will be stated first. All our power, our arms, and all our strength, which are now acknowledged by the world and the current government, will be at the disposal of the people's interests.

The suffering of the working people will always be in the minds and hearts of our delegates. We are going to struggle, therefore, for peace with justice. The people must be mobilzed to become the makers of this great task.

Revolution or death, we will win!

Free and Heroic Morazan, 15 October 1984

FARABUNDO MARTI: PLAN UNDER WAY TO BLAME FMLN

PA151949 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1925 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Atention: National and international press. The high command of the government Armed Forces is planning a criminal operation immediately after the conclusion of the meeting under way in La Palma, Chalatenango. According to the information, the general command has concentrated a large number of airborne troops and elite battalions at the Cerron Grande installations, evidently to be used right after the meeting at La Palma, Chalatenango, in a criminal operation against the civilian population of that department, similar to those of late August and late September in the same department of Chalatenango.

The anticommunist secret army and the death squads are jointly and simultaneously planning Army military actions against the population in San Salvador and other important cities of the country; also kidnappings and assassinations of Salvadoran personalities, as well as other types of activities, and then to put the blame on the FMLN.

WILLY BRANDT MEETS CASTRO, TOURS HAVANA

FL151236 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Socialist International President Willy Brandt today began the second day of his visit to Cuba. He arrived on Sunday at Havana's airport and was met by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Later, Fidel and Willy Brandt visited the City of Havana's historic museum, and toured the area described by UNESCO as the patrimony of humanity. Museum director Eusebio Leal described to the German delegation and those accompanying it the remodeling work being conducted in old Havana under his direction.

Fidel and Brandt toured the area up to the Plaza de la Cathedral on foot and upon arriving at the national monument Brandt told Fidel that he was bearing a message of warm greetings from the cardinal of Sao Paulo. Yesterday evening the Cuban leader and the former FRG premier went to the Latin American stadium and were present for the inaugural ceremony of the 28th amateur baseball championship. Will Brandt's visit to Cuba is part of the efforts the Socialist International is making toward seeking a peaceful solution to Central America's conflicts in support of the Contadora peace plan.

Before leaving Managua for Havana on Sunday, Brandt called on the United States not to fall into the temptation of intervening in Central America, adding that an intervention in Nicaragua would provoke a huge reaction from Latin America and Europe. Brandt said it was erroneous to believe that economic and social problems can be resolved through violence. Brandt had attended the Socialist International meeting in Rio de Janeiro at the beginning of the month, then visited seven other Latin American nations before arriving in Havana on Sunday.

MALMIERCA RECEIVES MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

FL151340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren arrived this morning in Havana, thereby fulfilling an official and friendly invitation by Cuba's Foreign Ministry. On arriving at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport, Dugersuren and his delegation were met by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. During their visit to Cuba, the Mongolian delegation will meet with Foreign Minister Malmierca and other personages in the Foreign Ministry and will tour places of interest.

GARCIA FRIAS VISITS POLAND, MEETS BARCIKOWSKI

LD152306 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Polish United Workers Party Politburo, has received Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of State, and deputy premier and minister of transport, who is visiting Poland. Information was exchanged on the sociopolitical and economic situations in the two countries. Polish-Cuban cooperation was also discussed.

CTC'S VEIGA ARRIVES IN SOFIA FOR WFTU MEETING

FL151356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The 36th session of the general council of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU] is programmed to begin today in Sofia, Bulgaria. The Cuban delegation, which will attend the meeting, is headed by Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC]. Veiga and his delegation were met on arriving in Sofia by Petur Dyulgeron, president of Bulgaria's Central Council of Trade Unions.

BENINESE FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS VECINO ALEGRET

FL152315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Cooperation in the field of higher education between Cuba and Benin was discussed during a meeting between Cuban Minister of Higher Education Fernando Vecino Alegret and Beninese Foreign Minister Frederic Assogba Affo. Affo announced that cooperation agreements would soon be signed with Cuba in several fields. He noted the importance his country gives to sending students to Cuba.

EDUCATION MINISTER FERNANDEZ VISITS SWEDEN

FL151416 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1305 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Stockholm -- Cuban Minister of Education Jose Ramon Fernandez today arrived in Sweden from Finland, fulfilling an invitation by Swedish Minister of Education Lena Hjelm-Wallen. Fernandez is making a short unofficial visit and will leave Sweden tomorrow afternoon.

SUGAR SAID TO ACCOUNT FOR 81 PERCENT OF EXPORTS

FL120210 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] A report indicates that sugar now accounts for 81 percent of all exports from Cuba. Sugar production in Cuba increased from 4 million tons in 1963 to 8 million tons in 1983. The report stated that despite Cuba's leadership designed to diversify away from sugar and develop steel and other industries overnight, faulty planning and poor management doomed that country's great leap forward into the industrial age. Under the Soviet Union's direction, Cuba accepted in 1963 to return to a sugar-based economy.

Sugar produced by Cuba, according to the report, is sold to the Soviet Union and is paid for in Russian rubles. The report also stated that Cuba's economic problems have been compounded rather than solved.

SPOKESMAN ON CUBAN ROLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

FL151130 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2240 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Oct (NOTIMEX) -- Cuba would like to cooperate in the political negotiations for a solution to Central America's conflicts and is ready to withdraw its military advisers from the region if and when the United States stops assuming absolute control over the region. This statement was made by the official spokesman for Cuba's Foreign Ministry Enrique Gonzalez Manet, at an event held to celebrate PRELA's 25th anniversary. The press agency has also been operating in Mexico for that length of time. He added that Cuba supports Nicaragua's and El Salvador's right to attain economic and political autonomy without U.S. interference.

Gonzalez Manet said that when the Contadora Group's existence was in jeopardy, intervention by ministers from Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and Mexico prevented the situation from becoming worse. The spokesman said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Mexico was an indication that the United States accepts in principle the idea of peace in the region.

Nevertheless, the spokesman felt that there was pressure from the United States regarding the peace plan issue, thus forcing countries to reconsider their positions. Lastly, Gonzales Manet said that a lessening of tensions in Central America depends on the aggressor's disposition to reconcile itself with the region's call for peace.

REPORTAGE ON DUARTE-GUERRILLA DIALOGUE

PA142201 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrillas have characterized Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's refusal to allow important foreign persons to mediate in the dialogue to be initiated on Monday in the town of La Palma as being contradictory. The FMLN stated through Radio Venceremos that Duarte's attitude is contradictory because he rejected the guerrilla proposal in this regard under the pretext that this type of mediation would mean an internationalization of the conflict when he is the one who has internationalized it.

The FMLN recalled that Duarte has visited many European and Latin American countries, as well as the United States, seeking military aid, and that according to U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Thomas Pickering, the war in that Central American country costs Washington $1 million a day. The fact that Duarte has agreed to talk with the guerrillas and announced this at the United Nations is further evidence of his contradictions because the United Nations is the most notable international organization. The FMLN has noted that all this indicates a lack of seriousness on the part of the regime with regard to the dialogue and negotiations proposals made by the guerrilla forces.

Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, reiterated in Panama City his decision to participate in a dialogue with the Salvadoran Government. The Salvadoran Government, however, has not fulfilled its responsibilities in the security aspect. Ungo made this statement shortly after meeting in the Panamanian capital with Gregorio Rosas Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador.

Further Report

FL160050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] In the town of La Palma, about 80 km north of San Salvador, the dialogue began today between the government of Jose Napoleon Duarte and representatives of the rebels. Shortly before that, an official document was released in which the regime proposed an amnesty for the rebels if they would surrender their weapons and participate in society under the current government.

Meanwhile in Washington, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Duarte would tell the guerrillas' representatives they could not win, that they could only lose if they continue to create all kinds of problems. Also, Shultz, who was surely aware of the points Duarte would make in the dialogue, said Duarte would not permit discussion on the sharing of power.

Guerrilla Commander (Justo), who was present in La Palma, expressed concern that the dialogue was a politically motivated propaganda maneuver by the regime. Although it was reported that after the reunion there would be a press conference at which Duarte and a guerrilla commander would be present, there is no news of it yet.

NICARAGUA'S TINOCO, SHLAUDEMAN MEET IN PANAMA

PA130018 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco met with Harry Shlaudeman, the U.S. envoy to Central America, for 25 minutes in Panama City. The meeting was held in the lobby of a Panama hotel in the presence of dozens of local and foreign newsmen who covered the inauguration of the new Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta. Later, Tinoco also met with Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon.

Meanwhile, in Sofia, Commander Luis Carrion, member of the FSLN National Directorate, denounced the increasing danger of a direct U.S. military intervention into Nicaragua and stressed that in view of the failure of the counterrevolutionary objectives supported by Washington, U.S. strategists have already drafted plans to invade his country.

LIBERAL PARTIES OF 17 COUNTRIES MEET IN MANAGUA

PA110312 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] An international conference of liberal parties from 17 countries has begun in Managua. The representatives of those countries are analyzing the situation in Central America and the possibilities for achieving peace. The delegates today listened to Virgilio Godoy, president of the Independent Liberal Party of Nicaragua and presidential candidate, who opened the conference. He said the Central American crisis is linked to century-old social and economic structures. Godoy said the elections slated for 4 November are an attempt to find a path leading to peace.

CONTADORA FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN SPAIN

FL151538 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1210 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid -- Foreign ministers from the Contadora Group member-nations will discuss here this week, the first time outside Latin America, textual changes to an accord that will guarantee peace in Central America. For this objective, they have the Spanish Government's cooperation extended by chief of state Felipe Gonzalez and ratified by Foreign Minister Fernando Moran. Spain's support was made even more evident with the presentation of the prestigious Prince of Asturias Price for Spanish-American cooperation to the Contadora foreign ministers. The award will be personally presented tomorrow by King Juan Carlos I in Oviedo City. The presentation of this award is taking place at a propitious time for the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama, who are meeting for the first time outside Latin America in their almost 2 years of efforts to reach an agreement on Central America.

NASA 'TO INVESTIGATE' COSTA RICAN AIRSPACE

FL122238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The United States and Costa Rica will sign an accord which will allow NASA to investigate the airspace and territory of Costa Rica. An official from Costa Rica's geographical institute said the accord must be signed before one of NASA's modern aircraft lands in Costa Rica. The U.S. Embassy in San Jose stated that the investigations conducted by NASA aircraft in Costa Rica would be in coordination with the space shuttle Challenger which at present is orbiting Earth.

U.S. AMBASSADOR WINSOR DECRIES BRANDT REMARKS

PA160120 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Curtin Winsor, U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, has attacked the position adopted by the Socialist International during a meeting held by that organization in San Jose, adding that there is no doubt that Washington's and Europe's interests in Central America are different. His statements are in reply to those of Socialist International President Willy Brandt in San Jose. Brandt said Europe based its relations with Central American countries on mutual respect and the self-determination of the peoples. Winsor criticized Brandt's trip to Nicaragua and Cuba, part of a tour through Latin America, and said that he did not know if the former West German chancellor was authorized to speak on behalf of Europe.

POPE CITED ON THIRD WORLD FOREIGN DEBT ISSUE

FL122350 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Pope John Paul II said today, before nearly 30,000 people at Santo Domingo's soccer stadium, that the serious foreign debt problems of Third World nations could create conditions of indefinite social paralyzation. The pope also condemned the interference of foreign powers who seek their own economic interests, thus reducing other nations to being pawns.

WFTU SECRETARY DISCUSSES CHILEAN SITUATION

FL151936 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] The Chilean people are struggling for an end to the dictatorship as an immediate and preliminary objective before establishing a broadly based national democracy. This statement was made by Ernesto Arameda, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU], who recently visited Chile. The international labor leader said forces that had previously supported Pinochet, such as truck drivers and businessmen, have crossed over to the opposition's side. He added that Pinochet relies on the military as discontent because of the economic crisis increases. The crisis is marked by a 30 percent unemployment rate.

U.S. ENVOY'S ACTIVITIES IN BURKINA CONDEMNED

FL121932 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1807 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The newspaper SIDWAYA, which is published in the capital of Burkina Faso, today condemned the Yankee ambassador to this nation for his subversive actions in trying to destabilize the African nation. The paper reported that the representative of the U.S. Administration was acting as if he were a cowboy and as if Burkina Faso was under occupation. He has recruited espionage agents from among persons expelled from the Army for antigovernment activities.

GRENADA

GULP CALLS OFF DEMONSTRATION; TO RENAME AIRPORT

FL152142 Bridgetown CANA in English 2058 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 15, CANA -- The Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), which is opposed to the official opening of the new Point Salines International Airport before the December 3 general election, says it will rename the airport, possibly after the United States President Ronald Reagan, if it wins power. The GULP's plans were outlined in a press release which announced that demonstrations planned by the party to protest the official opening of the airport on October 28 were off.

The GULP, led by flamboyant ex-Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, also plans to hold its own official opening ceremony if it is elected on December 3 to form Grenada's next government, the release said.

No reasons were given in the release for the GULP Executive Council's decision to call off the demonstrations, but inside sources say the idea was opposed by several influential party members, including some of the candidates contesting the election.

The GULP, which ruled Grenada until its 1979 ouster in a leftist coup, feels the decision to officially open the 70-million-dollar (U.S.) airport should be a matter for the new government, and not the Interim Advisory Council of Nicholas Brathwaite.

The GULP, which has raised concern that the official opening is going ahead without the completion of all the facilities at the airport, says it will ensure that these are properly in place before any new opening ceremony is held by a GULP administration. These facilities will include shops, offices, banks, restaurants, etc. A GULP administration will hope to have these completed by next Easter, the release said.

"The Grenada United Labor Party decided that at the appropriate time, President Ronald Reagan would be approached with a view to getting his consent to name our new airport the Ronald Reagan International Airport," it said. Gairy has praised President Reagan for sending in troops here to remove a radical Marxist regime which had taken power after the bloody overthrow of the leftist People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) a year ago. The U.S. invasion has facilitated the return to parliamentary democracy which ceased with the 1979 leftist coup that ousted Gairy.

MBPM ANNOUNCES CANDIDATES FOR DECEMBER ELECTIONS

FL152200 Bridgetown CANA in English 2149 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Oct 15, CANA -- Party leader Kendrick Radix was among five candidates named today by the left-wing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement [MBPM] to contest Grenada's December 3 general elections. The party had previously named Einstein Louison, brother of agriculture minister in the ousted People's Revolutionary Government, George, to run in the country's first general elections since the PRG seized power from the Eric Gairy administration in a coup five years ago. Radix will run in St George's South East, one of the 15 constituencies.

George Louison, jailed by a military junta during political unrest that preceded the October 25 U.S.-led invasion, will run in the St Mark's constituency, and former ambassador to the Eastern Caribbean, economist George Bullen, an ex-executive secretary of the Caribbean Investment Corporation, will contest the seat for St George's, the capital.

Carlton Bernard, a physical education trainer, was named for the St Andrew's South West constituency. Small businessman Lyle Bullen will run for the Carriacou seat.

The movement, which comprises colleagues of executed former Prime Minister Maurice Bish Bishop, said it would announce its other candidates shortly. Bishop and seven colleagues were killed after the junta seized power.

The centrist New National Party (NNP), a three-party alliance led by lawyer Herbert Blaize, the right-wing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy, and the Christian Democratic Labour Party are also contesting the elections. Just under 50,000 persons have been registered to vote.

JAMAICA

SEAGA WELCOMES DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S JORGE BLANCO

FL151014 Bridgetown CANA in English 2234 GMT 14 Oct 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 14, CANA -- The president of the Dominican Republic, Salvador Jorge Blanco, arrived in Jamaica today for a three-day state visit during which his major function will be the signing of a trade and cooperation agreement with Prime Minister Edward Seaga.

Jorge Blanco, his wife, and other members of the delegation landed at the Donald Sangster Airport in the western city of Montego Bay to a 21-gun salute, and were greeted by the Jamaican Governor General Sir Florizel Glasspole and Seaga.

The visit coincides with national heroes celebrations here -- a week in which Jamaicans pay homage to their national heroes and reflect on the politico-economic and social development of the country. The Dominican president will participate in the activities.

Jorge Blanco and Seaga left the Sangster Airport straight for the Montego Bay City centre, Sam Sharp Square, for a special ecumenical service in honor of the national heroes. Sam Sharp Square was named for a slave who in 1831 led a rebellion, and before being hanged in the very square declared he would rather go to the gallows than live in slavery. The Dominicans will arrive in the Jamaican capital to attend a reception this evening and a round of activities tomorrow, including bilateral discussions between the two leaders, a meeting between Jorge Blanco and Dominican residents here, and attending a national heroes gala at Kingston's national stadium.

Both Jamaica and the Dominican Republic have severe foreign exchange and balance of payments difficulties and have resorted to International Monetary Fund (IMF) adjustment programmes that have meant austerity for their populations. Caricom states will also be watching for any impact on the community of the Jamaica-Dominican Republic trade arrangement. The Caricom treaty does not preclude member states from entering bilateral arrangements with third countries, but there is an understanding that these should be developed in consultation with partners, particularly if they were likely to affect the community. Caricom Secretary General Roderick Rainford implied here Thursday night that Jamaica might not have been meeting that obligation, or at least not made the community secretariat privy to the contents of the agreement. He told a questioner: "We would have liked to have some more information than we do have. We will keep our fingers crossed that it will operate in a manner that will not impact negatively on Caricom."

Leaders Discuss Relations

FL152340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2258 GMT 15 Oct 84

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Oct 15, CANA -- Jamaica's prime minister, Edward Seaga, said again today that he would like to see the Dominican Republic become a full member of the Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom) -- a 13-member grouping of English-speaking states. And in response, the Dominican president, Salvador Jorge Blanco, now on a three-day official visit here, praised Jamaica for helping to "open the door to the Caribbean" for his 18,000-square-mile country northeast of Kingston. Jorge Blanco's visit culminates tomorrow with the signing of a trade and cooperation agreement.

At a Caricom heads of government summit in Port-of-Spain in 1983 Seaga had championed the cause of membership in the community for both the Dominican Republic and Haiti, but their advance was blocked largely by the late Grenadian prime minister, Maurice Bishop, because of the Jamaican leader's opposition to membership for Suriname, which Bishop had supported. At their summit in Nassau in July, the Caricom leaders did invite all three countries to sit on four of its standing ministerial committees, but the issue of full membership was left in abeyance.

"My country hopes that this (membership on the committees) will advance the Dominican Republic to full membership in Caricom," Seaga said today at a luncheon he hosted for Blanco. It was the 1983 failure by Seaga to sway his Caricom colleagues to give the Dominican Republic membership in their grouping that caused the Jamaican prime minister to move to deepen bilateral relations with the Spanish-speaking neighbour.

Seaga visited Santo Domingo September last year and he and Jorge Blanco at the end of their talks charged a joint commission to fashion agreements covering trade, tourism, and cultural cooperation. The commission was given six months within which to complete its work and Jorge Blanco was to come to Jamaica early this year for the signing. He was, however, kept at home by serious economic problems that erupted at the time.

Seaga said that the visit by Jorge Blanco was a "timely step in the development of closer links between the Dominican Republic and the English-speaking Caribbean." Stressing the need for the countries of the region to expand trade both extra-regionally and among themselves, the Jamaican prime minister said that he was pleased with Santo Domingo's interest in becoming part of Caricom.

It has been Seaga's argument that the Caricom region, with a population of around five million people, was too small to ensure continued expansion of trade. When the economies of Jamaica, which has approximately half of Caricor 's population, and Trinidad and Tobago, which has the strongest economy, fell into trouble, the whole grouping suffered badly, he has argued.

The population of the Dominican Republic is nearly six million. The Jamaican prime minister when he put forward the case for the Dominican Republic's membership in the community stressed that it had a population larger than Caricom's and an economy nearly the same size.

Jamaica and the Dominican Republic both have economic difficulties that have forced them to administer stringent International Monetary Fund (IMF) adjustment programmes, but neither leader today referred directly to the state of their economies and the likely impact on the development of bilateral trade. Seaga was, however, hopeful for the future. He said "the process of economic development in both our countries, and indeed throughout the Caribbean, has followed similar paths, resulting in a certain amount of duplication across the production spectrum."

"There is, however, potential to develop a far greater degree of complementarity between our productive sectors as to enable us to maximise trade possibilities. These are some of the areas being developed in our discussions."

Both leaders had an hour's private talks earlier today, while their foreign, industry and commerce, tourism, and sports ministers held separate meetings. No details have been given, but officials said they went very well and would result in the deepening of relations between the two countries.

Jorge Blanco, in replying to Seaga's remarks at the luncheon, had noted the fact that Jamaica and the Dominican Republic had similar problems and "there are similar solutions."

ST LUCIA

COMPTON ON GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TV PROGRAMMING

FL121746 Bridgetown CANA in English 1636 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, Oct 12, CANA -- Prime Minister John Compton says that his government intends to control television programmes of local companies. His statement comes in the wake of widespread public concern, most of it expressed in the local media, over the high level of satellite programmes originating from the United States being shown to St Lucians by Helen Television Service (HTS).

Since late 1982, St Lucians have been accustomed to 24-hour-a-day television programming by HTS, which installed a 30-foot dish antenna. However, earlier this month, the company, owned by a group of young St Lucians, announced that it was slashing its schedule in preparation for the launching of a new service with much local content. Part of the company's plans were for the blocking off of programmes originating by CBC-TV in Barbados which were being received through facilities operated by another company, St Lucia Television Service, which HTS recently bought over.

Announcement of the curtailment of CBC-TV programmes from October 1 brought a wave of public protest, and HTS recanted, saying that St Lucians would continue to have that service.

Compton, who was out of the country at the time of these developments, now says that the government plans to give "very careful consideration" to an application by HTS for a license to operate a full-fledged television station. The company plans to build new studios with financial backing from overseas investors.

But Compton acknowledged that there had been a lot of public concern over the "undiluted American diet" being served on viewers by HTS. He said whatever decision the government took on the application for the license, there would have to be controls on the content of the station's programmes. "There would have to be a broadcasting board to decide on how much local and how much foreign content of programmes there will be," he said.

Compton noted that there were already too many people running television in the country -- there is another satellite service in the south of the island. He said: "The technology is very simple, but we cannot have everybody getting into the television act. If you want to put in a satellite dish to serve your home, it is all right, but if you want to enter other peoples homes, then it has to be regulated." His government has no immediate plans to take an active part in television development in the island, Compton added.

EUROPEAN IMPORTERS TOUR MINING OPERATIONS

FL151720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1514 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 15, CANA -- Some 18 representatives of bauxite importers from Europe are now in Guyana for talks with state-owned bauxite industry and will also be taken on tours of the operations of the Guyana Mining Enterprise, (Guymine) an official said. "The team comprises customers of refractory bauxite products from the United Kingdom, Sweden, Italy, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Austria," the official said.

The representatives will visit the mining operations of Guymine at Linden, 67 miles south of here, and at two locations in Berbice County. "They will also hold talks with officials of the marketing section of Guymine during their four-day visit," the official said.

Bauxite is the number one foreign exchange earner here and the industry has embarked on a recovery plan aimed at putting a halt to a slide which caused multi-million dollar losses.

INCREASES IN PETROLEUM PRICES ANNOUNCED

FL151715 Bridgetown CANA in English 1518 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 15, CANA -- Motorists are now paying price increases ranging from 36 cents to 38 cents for ordinary and super gasolene following the 10-percent devaluation of the Guyana dollar, now pegged at 4.15 dollars to one U.S. dollar. The increases were announced in an extra-ordinary issue of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

According to the announcement, ordinary gasolene which previously cost 6.71 dollars per gallon now costs 7.07 dollars per gallon, while super gasolene which was sold at 7.02 dollars per gallon is now fetching 7.40 dollars per gallon. Diesel fuel has gone up from 5.40 dollars per gallon to 5.90 dollars per gallon. Consumers of kerosene will now pay 5.37 dollars per gallon, an increase of 35 cents, while propane gas users will have to pay eight dollars more for the 100-pound cylinder, and five dollars more for the 20-pound cylinder.

SUGAR INDUSTRY REPORTS SETBACKS, PROBLEMS

FL151943 Bridgetown CANA in English 1917 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Oct 15, CANA -- Guyana's state-run sugar industry produced 70,575 tons of sugar during the 11th week of the 1984 second crop, which represented 74.7 per cent of the projected target of 94,510 tons, an official statement said. The statement from the Guyana Sugar Corporation (Guysuco) said that so far this year the industry has produced 175,736 tons of sugar -- the 1984 target being 280,000 tons. "It was a poor week for the sugar industry as a result of a combination of strikes, mechanical problems, and the weather," the statement said.

Guysuco said one estate on the right bank of the Demerara River lost five days due to mechanical problems while there were work stoppages at two estates, one in the Berbice County and another south of here.

Some 105,161 tons of sugar were produced in the first crop.